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MINERS REJECT BALDWIN OFFER OF SETTLEMENT

Government Withdraws Its Proposals, Following Action of Delegate Conference

SHIPS CHARTERED TO BRING IN COAL

Seven Thousand More Men Return to Work—Clarion Call Made to the Nation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The miners' delegate conference this afternoon, by 737,000 to 42,000 votes passed a resolution summarily rejecting the Government's proposals for ending the coal stoppage. These proposals were that the miners should return to work upon the owners' terms, such terms to be afterward subjected to compulsory revision by a national arbitration tribunal in cases where the daily hours of labor exceed seven.

The Government's proposals are now automatically withdrawn under an ultimatum issued by the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, last night, which called upon the miners for a definite answer and said: "The Government cannot consent to any further prolongation of its offer." This outcome relieves the Government of a difficulty, since the owners oppose compulsory arbitration, and there is a strong feeling in Conservative circles that the Government should now withdraw and leave the miners and owners to reach a settlement between themselves, a consummation expected to result eventually with the spreading of the already extensive movement back to work of those who have thrown over their allegiance to the trade union leaders.

Britains Importing Coal

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at a moment when the coal stoppage bids fair to resolve itself into a further endurance struggle, has come out with a clarion call to the Nation to reconsider its own attitude toward this conflict.

"Are we simply to form a ring and stand helplessly round, hoping the combatants will come to terms?" he asks in an address to the Diocesan Conference. "Or have we all, as citizens of a country in which coal is the key industry, an inevitable share of the responsibility?" This question is one which has now to be answered.

The stoppage has already continued for 22 weeks and the miners' mass rejection of the Government's terms leaves the process of their drifting back to work individually as the only means of settlement. Seven thousand more returned yesterday, but that this solution is expected to be slow is shown by the fact that the activity has been renewed in chartering of ships to bring in more foreign coal.

Denied Right to Vote

In a statement published today, Arthur J. Cook, the Miners' Federation secretary, says: "In view of the miners' decision it is not necessary for the Government to withdraw their proposals, as the miners will have nothing to do with them." Mine delegates from all the coal districts discussed this situation here today. Sir John Simon, representing the Liberal opposition, said at Heckmondwike last night, that for the miners to reject the Government's proposal in the present circumstances was "to relieve Mr. Baldwin of a very considerable difficulty without doing the slightest good to the miners."

Havelock Wilson, president of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, yesterday referred to the miners having been called out without an opportunity of recording a vote as to whether or not they agreed with the strike policy. "Can it be called democracy," he continued, "when, after having kept the miners for more than 20 weeks these unfortunate men are even now denied the right to record their vote by ballot as to whether the strike should continue?"

Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' International Federation, also referred to this matter at Batley, Yorkshire, when he said: "This everlasting danger in the hand of business is bringing ruin on us all."

MR. KENDRICK SAYS SESQUICENTENNIAL FINANCIAL FAILURE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Sesquicentennial International Exposition is a financial failure, Mayor Kendrick said today.

Opened June 1 in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, less than 5,000,000 persons have passed through the gates, leaving the city to shoulder a big deficit.

"The financial failure of the exposition," said the Mayor, "has been due, not to the management, but to the failure of the people to go there. While we should have had 25,000,000 people in attendance we have had less than 5,000,000."

Efforts on the part of concessionaires to have the exposition reopened next year met with little encouragement from the directors at a meeting. Mayor Kendrick said to do so would be "financially impossible."

E. L. Austin, director general, told the directors that the Sesqui was running behind from \$25,000 to \$40,000 a week in operating expenses alone. Vapaid claims of contractors for construction and other work aggregate more than \$3,000,000.

\$150 Air Mail Postage Is Single Parcel Record

By Associated Press

Philadelphia, Oct. 6—WHAT is believed to be a new record for high postage paid on a single parcel was established here when a package was sent from Philadelphia to San Francisco by air mail, carrying \$150 in stamps. Postal regulations prohibited local clerks divulging any description of the package, its contents, or recipient, but the package was nearly covered with canceled \$5 stamps. The air mail postage across the continent is \$4 a pound.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS GAINING

Massachusetts Association Head Reports Advance in Number and Assets

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—Reports of John W. Parsley, president, and Herbert F. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, delivered at the thirty-eighth annual Convention of the body today, showed an increased number of co-operative banks in the State, despite an apparent slackening of industry and reflected a generally excellent record of the association.

They declared themselves in favor of extending to the farmer every assistance that does not run counter to fundamental economic standards, and the fostering of properly-devised and well-conducted plans of co-operative marketing and expressed

Model Ships Win Tech Scholarship

First Annual Youth's Companion Award Goes to Albert F. Bird of Somerville

Ships in building models of famous clipper ships, which rank, according to naval architects, as the finest ever built, won Albert F. Bird, 15-year-old Somerville boy, a four-year scholarship which will enable him to develop his talent in the department of naval architecture and marine engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was announced today.

The youth, who began model building this fall, and is one of its youngest students, was discovered by Harford Powell Jr., editor of the Youth's Companion, who recognized the boy's unusual talent.

Prof. George Owen, of the institute's department of naval architecture, who was early consulted regarding the youth's abilities, pronounced his model construction as being fully as creditable as the work of many adult designers.

The youth, who began making toy ships when he was only four years old, studied and sought material in various naval museums for four years before building the Flying Cloud, latest of his models.

Albert Bird's skill in model construction won for him the first award made under this new plan, and his studies will commence immediately. He lives with his parents at 86 Myrtle Street, Somerville, Mass.

Development of Year

The address of President Parsley touched on a number of developments the past year. He said:

"The total assets as of June 30 were \$405,732,394.67, a gain of \$36,459,293.52 for eight months which indicates a probable gain of \$56,000,000 for the year as of Oct. 31. There is one word of caution in this splendid showing, however, and that is that our foreclosure account is climbing."

"It is pleasing to note that our savings account is increasing in amount and this is well as it denotes strength and stability. It is a pleasant fact to state that our banks are in 'excellent' condition, which permits of no worry or fear on the part of our depositors."

"Next year will be the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of our institution. It seems well to recommend that some special effort be made to have a proper and fitting program at our next annual convention to celebrate this anniversary."

The report of Herbert F. Taylor Jr., treasurer, shows receipts of \$16,610.04 on Sept. 14 and disbursements of \$12,796.06, leaving a balance of \$813,98, and Mr. Taylor's report as secretary shows that Massachusetts co-operative banks have increased their assets \$57,000, or 16 per cent, in the past year. The total assets are \$405,000,000.

The report shows further that co-operative banks have found it almost impossible to supply the needs of mortgage money. The bank commissioners' report, according to Mr. Taylor, shows that from Sept. 1, 1925, to Aug. 31 of this year permits were issued to borrow money to the amount of \$3,970,000 in an effort to keep up with the demand.

Condition Encouraging

Mr. Taylor's report says, in part: "This condition is encouraging, yet we must not forget that most authorities concede the housing shortage to be at an end. Deposits have flowed steadily into our banks. Money met and overcame the housing shortage. We are now face to face with a normal condition and it is possible we will have idle money. Idle money is more than waste; it constitutes an insidious menace to safety. Its appearance is even now denied the right to record their vote by ballot as to whether the strike should continue?"

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Bankers Place Farm Relief Among Leading Problems

Favor Every Aid Consistent With Economic Fundamentals—Convention Adjourns

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 7—Displaying a general tendency to accept the will of the majority in repudiating the Hull amendments to the McFadden bill and a satisfaction that the hard fight over the methods of curbing branch banking is behind them, the delegates to the fifty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association are scattering for their homes by way of Hawaii, Alaska, Canada, and other points.

They have endorsed the policy of the United States in dealing with foreign Government debts, co-operative marketing to help the farmers, consolidation of railroads, more discriminating use by states and communities of budgetary control of revenues and expenses, abolition of federal inheritance taxes and an investigation to see if there can be worked out a more equitable distribution of bank taxes on the basis of income rather than the value of property.

Farmers' Income Reduced

In the resolution on farmers' problems the bankers took into account the generally prosperous condition of the country with the cheap and abundant credit, coupled with the steadily declining level of general commodity prices, which has had the effect of reducing the incomes of the farmers.

They declared themselves in favor of extending to the farmer every assistance that does not run counter to fundamental economic standards, and the fostering of properly-devised and well-conducted plans of co-operative marketing and expressed

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CONCORD, N. H., PLANS FOR MODERN AIRPORT

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 7 (AP)—Plans to develop a modern airport in this city were announced at the Adjutant-General's office at the State House today. A large area owned by the State near the state camp grounds will be utilized and developed for the use of aircraft.

He declared that there is a constantly increasing demand for investment information to be given in savings departments of banks, and asserted that greater courtesy toward depositors would result beneficially for the banks.

There should be some legislative protection for the people in periods of money deflation, such as European countries are not experiencing, he said, in order to prevent wholesale sweeping away of the value of savings.

E. J. Fox of Easton, Penn., is the new president of the trust company division, with Walter S. McLucas of Kansas City, Mo., vice-president.

DAY LABOR PLAN CALLED COSTLY

Contractors Support Bills Ordering Competitive Bids on Federal Work

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7 (Special)—Renewed effort for abrogation of the day labor system of construction, especially by the United States Engineers Corps, and for the adoption of the competitive contract system in its stead, is to be made by the Associated General Contractors of America, it was decided at sessions here of the executive units of the association.

Efforts of the association in the coming months are to be in support of a bill in Congress sponsored by Guy E. Campbell (R.), Representative from the Thirty-Sixth District of Pennsylvania, and a companion measure introduced in the Senate by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah. These measures are designed to regulate the day labor system.

The Campbell bill calls for an alteration of competitive plans and specifications on any government construction project involving more than \$25,000. These, together with a detailed estimate of cost, would be made public. It provides, also, that any government department or bureau shall publicly advertise for competitive bids on any such construction and shall award the contract to the lowest qualified bidder.

Exception is made in the case of emergency contracts.

Charges that construction operations by the engineering corps were wasteful were made by Gen. R. C. Marshall Jr., general manager of the Associated Contractors who directed Government construction work in the World War. Testimony of representatives of the corps before a committee of Congress revealed that the corps had in its possession equipment valued at \$57,000,000, but had done construction in a single year valued only at \$31,000,000, he said.

A private concern that attempted to operate with such an immense investment in equipment and with so small amount of work would fail within 12 months," General Marshall declared.

A message from W. A. Snow, president of the Miami (Fla.) Chapter of the Associated Contractors, stated chapter members were foregoing all profits and doing essential reconstruction work in Florida at cost. A resolution adopted commended the Miami chapter for its "unselfish public service."

Construction Costs Cited

Pointing out that he was now having nine ships for his company built abroad because of less expensive construction, he said that the general costs of operation were more expensive under American navigation laws than under other countries.

He advocated naturalization for all

MANUFACTURERS STANDING FIRM FOR OPEN SHOP

Means Higher Wages and Better Work Than Closed Shop, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The merits of the open shop and its relation to industrial prosperity and improved labor conditions were discussed by a group of speakers at the National Association of Manufacturers convention here today.

Industrial leadership, a higher rate of pay for labor, steadier employment and better working conditions prevail wherever the open shop exists, according to these speakers.

"We oppose the doctrine of the closed shop because it promotes inefficiency, waste and higher cost to the consuming public," Charles B. King, chairman of the open-shop committee, said. "The position and leadership of America as an industrial nation have been established under predominantly open-shop conditions. The wages and standards of living of our workers are the highest the world has ever seen."

Cites Open-Shop Wage Scale

Mr. King cited declining prices in the open shop automobile industry, with steadily rising wages to the workers as evidence of the value of open-shop operation. He declared that commodities in which prices have increased most since 1913—such as clothing, fuel and building materials—have been mostly controlled by closed-shop production methods.

The development of the "open-shop" movement in Detroit from its inception in 1902 was sketched briefly by John Lester Dryden, president of the Detroit Employers' Association.

Labor conditions in Detroit have disproved the charges of union officials that the aim of the open shop was to crush labor, reduce wages and force workers into slavery, he said. "Nowhere are wages higher or shop conditions better," than in Detroit, he declared. "Nowhere is there less interruption to employment. Nowhere is there generally a more satisfactory understanding between employer and employee."

The importance of developing foreign markets for American products was urged by Stanley G. Flagg, chairman of the committee on foreign trade, who recommended the removal of obstacles to trade which have increased in various ways since the war, and expressed strong approval of the proposed extension of the use of metric weights and measures in merchandising.

There is great need for a better understanding of the working woman's many duties and responsibilities, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor told the convention.

Calls Women's Wages Low

Many women, she said, are not even receiving a living wage. "We also find that, in comparison to wages paid to men, women's wages are very far down the scale," she continued, "so far in fact that there is little semblance of equality between the wages of men and women."

"We know that the girl who goes into the factories does so to meet a need. We know that she

DR. SUZZALO'S OUSTING ROUSES STATE POLITICS

Removal by Regents as University of Washington Head Forms Issue

SEATTLE. Wash., Oct. 7 (Special) — Hope that Dr. Henry Suozzo, dismissed from his position as president of the University of Washington by five out of seven of the university regents, might be reinstated, was relinquished following a call made upon Gov. Roland H. Hartley at his hotel in this city by a committee of representative citizens. The purpose of the committee, composed of Nathan Eckstein, W. L. Rhodes and the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, was to persuade the Governor to rescind the action of ouster.

After a two-hour conference, the committee emerged from the conference unsuccessful. The members refused to make any specific statement but it is generally understood that Governor-Hartley told the committee that the matter was entirely in the hands of the regents and that he would leave it there. This is construed as closing the affair as far as the Governor might be led to have. President Suozzo reinstated.

Centers State's Attention

The removal of Dr. Suozzo, while not altogether unexpected, coming as it did at the opening of the university year, caused a sensation throughout the State. Dr. Suozzo, because of his high standing as an educator, was popular among business men.

While talk of recall and impeachment of the Governor was rampant, it is not thought among conservative people that either of such actions will be taken. The certain result will be a bitter fight for control of the next Legislature. The State was already in the midst of such a campaign with the Governor apparently behind. The dramatic eviction by the regents will tend to eliminate party lines, and divide the State into Hartley and anti-Hartley forces, observers assert.

The five regents voting for dismissal were recess appointees of Governor Hartley, and will have to be confirmed by the State Senate at the next session of the Legislature. It is expected that Governor Hartley will immediately appoint successors to John T. Heffernan, of Seattle, and Mrs. Ruth McKee, of Longview, the two regents who resigned following the action of the other five. The Supreme Court has already upheld Governor Hartley's right to oust the former regents replaced by the five voting for dismissal.

Asked for Resignation

Dr. Suozzo, it is known, was first given a chance to resign when called before the regents Monday. This he refused to do, contending that there were no charges preferred and absolutely no reason for the request. Thereupon he was formally relieved of his duties. Being under contract until June 30 next at a salary of \$15,000 a year, the regents put him under leave of absence until the legal status of the contract could be determined. If possible the regents will formally oust him and terminate his salary. The matter may have to be settled in court.

M. Lytle Spencer, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and until recently dean of the School of Journalism of the university, voices the general conservative sentiment of this city. He says: "Contrary to general opinion, the problem is not so much the removal of the great educator who has been at the head of the University of Washington since 1916. In informed quarters Dr. Suozzo's removal has been expected for months, and is but a culmination of a natural sequence of events. The problem is rather the future of the university itself."

BOSTON CITY CLUB OPENS ITS SEASON

The Boston City Club opens its twentieth annual entertainment season tonight, continuing every Thursday until May, with a concert by a band composed of Harvard students. The entertainment committee has planned an interesting season, obtaining many prominent speakers. Among them Lieut.-Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, who has been serving in Chile by request of General Pershing; Roy Chapman Andrews, just returning from an exploration in China; Burton Holmes, traveller and lecturer, who will give three talks in March. Two speakers, to be announced later, will speak on the State senatorial campaign.

The band entertainment tonight under the leadership of Mr. Richard Powers, spent this summer at the Lido, in Venice, and at San Sebastian where they were requested to play by the United States ambassador at a reception, as well as in Italian official circles.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free lecture. "Vacationing in the New World," Edward C. Howard, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library. Entertainment band concert, Boston City Club.

New members' dinner, Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Room 100, 6:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free lecture, "Museum of Fine Arts, 11: Meeting, Boston," American Association of Engineers, Amherst Rooms, 715 Tremont Temple, 8.

Fashion sale, Women's Educational and Religious Union, 264 Boylston Street, 1 to 4.

Opening meeting, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, Hotel Vendome, 2 p.m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., G. E. A. Accepted for mailing at Boston office of postage provided for in section 1100, Act of Oct. 2, 1871, authorized on July 11, 1891.

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(1) Are advertisers likely to profit by arousing fears? —Editorial Page
 (2) Who, to little Marilyn, were the five senses for? —Lighter Verse
 (3) Who are the eight "tall timbers" of American history? —Book Page
 (4) How many sermons did John Wesley preach? —News Section
 (5) How many volumes are printed annually? —Random Ramblings
 (6) Why did Dum and Dee wash the soap? —Sunset Story

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

VIEW ON VARE-SMITH SEATING OUTLINED BY SENATOR BORAH

Says Senate Admission Must Precede Any Action to Unseat Them If They Are Elected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Members of the Senate are already engaged in determining the procedure necessary to vacate the seats of the Republican nominees for the Chamber from Pennsylvania and Illinois, should they be elected.

That the places of William S. Vare (R), Representative from Pennsylvania and Frank Smith, Illinois, will be contested most persons discussing the subject here take for granted.

Several Senators and one Republican nominee of Wisconsin have already announced their intention of opposing the seating of Messrs. Vare and Smith because of undue primary campaign expenditures brought to light by a Senate campaign fund investigating committee.

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, recently gave notice that he would challenge the result of Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith to take their seats and would undertake to force a vote on that issue from the very outset of the first session of the Congress which will convene in December, 1927. Mr. Ashurst contend that the Senate has a right to withhold acceptance of the State's certification of their election. He held further that only a majority vote was necessary to unseat the two men. Mr. Ashurst is a recognized authority on constitutional law.

Mr. Borah Has Different View

An entirely different view is held by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate. Mr. Borah, discussing the question, expressed the opinion that the Senate would have to seat the two men, should they be elected, and then undertake action against them on the ground of "unfitness" to hold the office of Senator.

Mr. Borah explained that although his personal conviction on the subject might change after additional study, his examination so far of precedents convinced him that the Senate could not bar the two men if they submit proper bills from their states of their election. Their bills, he said, were not necessarily contested election controversy, but one of fitness to hold office. The Senate has the constitutional power to pass upon the qualifications of its members. However, if requires a two-thirds vote to expel. On this ground Mr. Borah believes that it will require two-thirds of the Senate to oust Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith.

In the recent Brookhart-Stick case and the earlier Newberry case the issue centered about a contested election. Mr. Borah explained, in these affairs a resolution deciding the question one way or the other

is registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House were the following:

Anna H. Fuhrmann, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Mrs. George Engel, Kenmore, N. Y.
 Mrs. Capt. Buffalo, N. Y.
 Mrs. J. W. Lovell, Bronx, N. Y.
 Mrs. Alice V. Sovgen, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Mr. W. Sovgen, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Mrs. Dorothy Russell Sloan, Wichita, Kan.

Miss Florence A. Huellich, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mrs. Louise H. Collett, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Mrs. Beatrice Andrew, Middlebury, N. Y.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Mameli, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Mrs. Louise Hyde, Atchison, Mass.
 Mrs. Louise H. Collett, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Mrs. Alice Leach, Fall River, Mass.
 Mrs. Mary Robinson, Suncook, N. H.
 James W. French, Fall River, Mass.
 Mr. E. Welch, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Mollie Hadaway Welch, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Longworthy, Minnetonka, Minn.
 Mr. B. Clinton, Washington, D. C.
 R. S. Clinton, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. L. M. Reed, New York City.
 Mrs. Florence E. Fitzgerald, Saskatoon, Can.
 Sarah Emma Burgess, Stockton, Calif.
 Mrs. Savina Bremsmaan, Los Angeles, Calif.
 William Joseph Brennaan, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Mrs. Frank B. Hodges, Enid, Okla.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston — Weather: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; light from the northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; light from the northwest winds.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:45 a.m.; Friday, 11:35 a.m.

Lights all vehicles at 5:47 p.m.

Take Advantage of Our Prices

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THE TRIBUNE

WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

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Sargent Building, 2nd Floor

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FRANCO-GERMAN UNION SEEN AS CORNER STONE

Support of These Countries for Pan-European Scheme Held as Essential

By Special Cable

VIENNA. Oct. 7—The Franco-German rapprochement is the corner stone for the house of the United States of Europe. This fact became increasingly apparent as the session of the first Pan-European Congress which has closed here, proceeded. The founder of the Congress, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, declared that Franco-German support of the Pan-European scheme was essential to its success, and in the speeches of the French and German delegates to the League of Nations, since the Thyssen Conference and since the formation of the recent steel cartel, was recalled as evidence of the fresh basis of understanding, and as a reason why the future of the United States of Europe was assured.

The Congress in the terms of its resolutions advocated the closest cooperation with England and Russia, though denying them place within Pan-Europe's scope. The most singular feature of the congress was the absence of Italian representation and the strict avoidance of any reference to Italy or to Italian institutions, with the exception that certain speakers put Fascism and Bolshevism in the same category as wrong political tendencies.

Pause for Thought

With England and Russia totally out of the proposed unity and Italy aloof, it seems improbable that a Pan-European League of states with one political economic and financial frontier will be established as soon as expected by the enthusiastic intellectuals and politicians who are leading the case for the federation. The intransigent conviction of these men and women that a Pan-Europe is a Utopian dream but a project realizable within a short space of time is reason enough for pausing and considering deeply if this is so or not, and whether Europe, with its Balkan problems, Danzig Corridor, Silesian question and Austria's determination to join Germany is actually today mentally ready for such a step.

Whatever criticism however may be directed against the feasibility of the United States of Europe, it is felt here that it is incumbent on all to wish well of any organization which has for its object the pacification of the continent. If this movement accomplishes no more than to direct the nations' thoughts away from self-interest to the achievement of the general welfare, it will have done much and deserves encouragement.

Suggestions Only Offered

The Congress resolutions made no attempt to outline what form the Pan-European idea should eventually take, but merely offered practical suggestions which can be probably carried out within the realm of social and economic endeavor. Such an exaggerated thesis as that of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi that if Europe is not united "economic ruin is inevitable" and the continent will be plunged into more wars was kept for Pan-European propaganda but out of any of the resolutions.

These measures stressed among other things the need for the gradual simplification and unification of existing economic and financial systems of Europe, called for the expunging from school books of all unfriendly references to other states, established a permanent committee to study minority matters, requested the League of Nations to call an international commerce and customs conference with the European section and asked that at the forthcoming International Economic Conference special attention should be given to its views.

Holiday Fruit Cake

Home-Made with most fastidious care. Will keep indefinitely. Attractively packed and sent to any address. Price One Dollar per pound. Postage twenty cents extra.

MRS. W. H. BOOT, R. No. 3, Salem, Ore.

MEXICAN CHURCH GROUP FINED

MEXICO CITY. (AP)—Police have been imposed by a police magistrate upon about a dozen Roman-Catholic men and women charged with conducting a religious meeting in a private residence. The fines ranged from 20 to 50 pesos and the owner of the residence paid 500 pesos for what the police called an unlawful assemblage.

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Drainage Irrigation

CELESTE, OHIO WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

EST. 1895

The Importance of Dress

GOOD clothes exert by far a greater influence upon the wearer than upon those who may observe them; and it is not overstating the facts to say that if every business man who is today going about his affairs in garments which are below the standard, could be persuaded to invest a little more in his personal appearance, the business world would feel a sudden and unaccountable impulse of no mean proportions.

Custom tailoring at its best and our prices are moderate and fair for finest imported fabrics.

LOUIS PINKOS

College Tailor and Maker of Men's Clothes

Sargent Building, 2nd Floor

45 Bromfield Street, Boston

Franklin E. Pinkos Co., Boston, Mass.

Dept. 200, Gloucester, Mass.

I enclose 10c. Please send me one of the Dover Pattern heavily plated silver Fish Forks to advertise together with your three special

VILNA QUESTION DISTURBS POLES

Russo-Lithuanian Pact, It Is Said, Violates International Engagements

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The pact of non-aggression recently signed by Russia and Lithuania, which contains a paragraph tending to excite new polemics regarding the attribution of Vilna to Poland or Lithuania.

The Daily Telegraph takes a similar line. The British diplomatic view of the Russo-Lithuanian Treaty is felt to be significant, owing to the fact that Leonid Krassin, Soviet chargé d'affaires here, has asked an interview with Sir Austen Chamberlain, and the two statesmen are expected to meet shortly. All signs point to Mr. Krassin's being accorded a less frigid reception than has hitherto been given Soviet representatives by Conservative governments in Britain.

Ford Bought in 1915 For \$12 Still Going

"Columbia, the Gem of the Motion," Has Traveled 70,000 Miles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—You can't keep a good Ford down!

Clinton Campbell, who lives at 53 West 11th Street, and is a junior at Columbia University, bought a Ford automobile in 1915 from the New York Street Car Company for \$12, and it has gone 70,000 miles since then. It has crossed the country five times, rattled its way into Mexico and Canada, stalled two years on the campus of Georgia Tech—hence the words printed on one running board, "Ramblin' Wreck from Georgia Tech"—and while it is a little the worse for wear, in appearance, according to its owner, it is "mechanically perfect."

Mr. Campbell argues that the decisions taken on the subject of Vilna, even though in conformity with the Versailles Treaty, by the Conference of Ambassadors or the Council of the League of Nations, is not necessarily binding, and since the matter was not settled directly by Lithuania and Poland the present treaty is not in contradiction with the Riga treaty.

The Polish thesis is that the new pact violates international engagements in the gravest manner, but the Polish Government, in consequence of the seriousness of the affair, observes the greatest reserve in the formulation of its views.

Poles to Be Urged Not to Bring Treaty Before League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—British influence will be exerted to prevent the Poles from bringing the recently signed Russo-Lithuanian treaty before the League, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands. In British diplomatic circles the view is taken that the treaty is so framed as to enable the Soviet Government to refuse to help Lithuania to recover Vilna and, therefore, is in reality an important step toward the return of Russia to the western fold.

This is diametrically opposed to the viewpoint of most newspaper commentators here, the Times' Berlin correspondent for instance, seeing the treaty as part of a Russian scheme to form a "counterweight to the League system of treaties," and as having for its "ultimate object" to confront Poland of Vilna.

The Manchester Guardian, in an

Splendid Tribute is Paid to Retiring British Ambassador

Lord D'Abernon Helped Restore Prosperity to Germany and Has Worked for Close Co-operation of France, Britain and the Reich

Formerly English Lecturer at the University of Berlin

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Lord D'Abernon, for six years British Ambassador to Germany who has taken official leave of President Hindenburg this week, has played so important a part in Europe's post-war history that a review of his constructive achievements is interesting as well as timely.

Tomorrow at 12:45 p.m., Lord D'Abernon will present his letter of retirement to President Hindenburg at the palace in Wilhelmstrasse, after which he will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the permanent Secretary of State, Herr von Shubert, at the foreign ministry. Tomorrow evening President Hindenburg will give a state dinner for the envoy and on Saturday before leaving on a special train from the Friedrichstrasse station in the afternoon, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann will bid him godspeed at a public farewell luncheon. A big popular demonstration is expected when Lord D'Abernon departs, in view of which the Government has thrown open the gains rooms at the railway station for the occasion and placed three special cars at his disposal for the journey to Ostend.

Three Outstanding Events

Lord D'Abernon's career in Berlin was marked by three great events: namely, the signing of the Dawes agreement on Aug. 30, 1924, the Anglo-German commercial treaty on Dec. 3, 1924, and the Treaty of Locarno on Dec. 1, 1925. His mission over, his work done, Lord D'Abernon is returning home, and Germany feels that with his departure she is losing a wise adviser and one who has powerfully assisted her economic recovery.

Called upon to perform a task unique perhaps in the world's history, Lord D'Abernon, acting on behalf of Great Britain, had had to give up his rôle as statesman and financier in the restoration to prosperity of an enemy power which had exhausted itself almost to the point of extinction in an attempt to destroy the British Empire.

The magnificent generosity with which this British envoy has carried out his task, the stranger who approaches this flaming red "flivver" with any such intentions, probably couldn't if he would—and with such signs as "Danger—5000 Volts," confronting him, wouldn't if he could!

France, but French security has gained more from Locarno than it could ever gain by alliances with other powers. It is to be hoped that this co-operation in the west will little by little bring about improved relations, also on Germany's eastern border and allow a satisfactory solution of such outstanding problems as those existing between Germany and Poland.

Lord D'Abernon was never tired of saying that the first duty of the European statesman was to compose the acute hostility between Germany and France, an essential preliminary condition for any permanent tranquillity in Europe. The commercial rapprochement between France and Germany is no menace to England. If the result of the continental steel cartel is to raise prices that will help English producers. The positive political advantages accruing from the pacification of Europe would far outweigh any disadvantages that might temporarily confront British trade. But whether these are disadvantages is extremely doubtful.

As the result of the Locarno pact, Germany may become drunk with the history of western Europe in the past two years by the positive advance made toward international tolerance and respect of law would surely justify at least a degree of optimism. In Germany there has been a great strengthening of the republic and the progressive reconstruction of the industrial class has formed a new buttress for sound government. But perhaps the most essential change that has taken place in these past few years is that Germany is no longer regarded as the pariah of Europe, to be held down by military force and by hostile military alliances. She is now treated as an equal in the comity of nations; having given pledges against any attack on France, she has in turn received similar pledges for her own security.

Germany's Economic Life

No less fundamental a change has taken place in Germany's economic life. After having gone through a period of unexampled chaos in consequence of the inflation, German currency has now reached a stage in which it is no exaggeration to say that it is as stable as that of England and in which the finances of the Reich may be regarded as completely re-established. The contrast is the most conspicuous when one compares the position of Germany, a country which has passed through a currency crisis and soiled it, with embarrassments of France, where the path of stabilization has yet to be found, and where the post-stabilization crisis—an inevitable stage—has yet to be traversed.

Western Powers' Co-operation

The central conception of Lord D'Abernon's policy has been that the whole future of Europe depends upon the close co-operation of the three great western powers, England, France and Germany. Such co-operation, he regards as the only basis on which the future peace of Europe can with safety rest.

He has been termed hostile to

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In his political conceptions, it may truly be said that Lord D'Abernon has upheld the best traditions of Great Britain's greatest foreign envoys.

His cure for Europe's ills may be summed up as one of common sense and faith in humanity.

GERMANY TO CURB OFFICER'S POWER

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—General von Seeckt's resignation, tendered yesterday, has not been definitely accepted by the President awaiting the Chancellor's return today, when a Cabinet meeting takes place.

The entire press acknowledges generously von Seeckt's excellent qualities and regrets the incident which brought about his resignation. His successor is likely to be General Hansa or General Reinhardt. It is certain that in future important changes will be made in this office, less absolute power being accorded than hitherto.

GROWING TREE MAKES CHAMPION FLAGSTAFF

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planting other limbs were cut away but the one bearing the robin's nest was left. Mrs. Robin flew away much alarmed at the limbs fall, but always returned bravely to her nest and eggs.

As the days passed her fear gave place to contentment as she learned that the men were her friends. Often they took extra steps in order to avoid handing up, or carrying up, lumber close to the nest. When the house was roofed and the second floor laid the workers could be seen each morning looking into the nest from one of the upper windows.

Each noon crumbs were scattered beneath the tree. The little birds were hatched and the parents made many more trips with food for the hungry family, working busily, undisturbed and unafraid.

To the observer the incident was an inspiring one, so full of loving protection shown the weaker by the stronger.

AID SOUGHT FOR BRITISH FILM TRADE

Salvation of Industry Seen in Empire Market

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Preparatory to reading an article on the Educational Page of the Monitor, a public-school teacher took particular care to encourage her pupils to make practical application of the quotation placed on the blackboard for the week. Opportunity was usually given the pupils on Friday to write or tell of their experiences.

The quotation for this particular week was, "Then let us live by law, acting the law we live by, and because right is right, to follow right, though wisdom were the scorn of consequence," by Tennyson.

A few mornings after, 9-year-old Billy rushed into the schoolroom, his little freckled face radiant.

"Oh, Miss," he said, "I have something to tell you and I just can't wait until Friday. Last night mother told me to collect the eggs and I went out and on the way I met my mother and I told her mother wanted her to collect the eggs. And then I remembered our quotation, and then I said, 'No, she doesn't, and went and did it myself.'

As the teacher looked into the happy face of the breathless little fellow standing at her desk, she felt sure that the joy of this victory would help him in after years to "live by law."

Springfield, Mass.

Special Correspondence

THE robin had been busy building their nest in an old apple tree in the lot next door. Into one side of the nest Mrs. Robin had woven a piece of white cloth so that one end of it hung loosely, fluttering in the breeze.

Just as the nest was completed, laborers came and dug the cellar for a new house, working just beneath the old tree. Then other workers arrived and began putting up the frame of the house. It was found that some of the limbs of the old tree must be cut away.

The writer watched, wondering if the nest must be destroyed.

It was not to be disturbed for one week, however, looking up, saw the nest with its tiny white "flag of truce." He pointed it out to the other workers, and after careful measuring and

last applied to the days of the year, for with the exception of leap year, every year begins and ends with the same day.

PARIS OPENS MOTOR SHOW

Role American Imports Will Play Determined by Success of Exhibits

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.—An automobile show on a scale as gigantic as any American exhibition has been opened here today, presenting every variety of car. It is possible that the role which American imports will play in the motor trade in France will be determined by the success achieved by American exhibits during the next few days. The principal American companies have sent their best models. Special engineers and salesmen are here to study markets and methods.

Although the usual summer visitors have left Paris for home, the city hotels are filled with thousands of people who have arrived for the exhibition. Interest runs high, for France is slowly awakening to the possibilities of the automobile. In America, it is computed that there is one car for every six inhabitants. In France, there is one for every 45 inhabitants. Without aiming at the extraordinary American circulation, the French manufacturers believe they can arrive, in a few years, at a proportion of one car for 15 inhabitants.

Attention is drawn in the data to the fact that a 90 per cent share of the screen is in American hands, and the memorandum estimates the gross revenue from its foreign business at least £15,000,000. The federation considers that the salvation of the British film industry is only to be found in the empire market, and this cannot be secured without government intervention through a "quota."

It is the twentieth salon of the sort which has been held since 1884.

This year there are no fewer than 1400 exhibitors at the Grand Palais. There is also an exhibition of nautical automobiles in the Seine.

While the striking novelties cannot be noted there are a variety of small improvements. The electric car attracts considerable attention, for it is asserted that it can be used as freely and easily as the petrol-driven vehicle, and it is intended as a reply to the high prices of gasoline. It is even suggested that developments on these lines will, for tour purposes at least, render gasoline not indispensable.

There is a project of building a fleet of electric taxicabs for Paris.

Generally, there is a strong appeal to the modestly situated public by an offer of excellent vehicles, beautifully constructed, at prices ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 francs. On the other hand, there are vehicles, remarkably luxurious, ranging from 100,000 francs to 400,000 francs.

A Pen Letter—Although it came too late to be of use to Edgar Allan Poe, it may hearten some who are reading in his footsteps to know that a letter in which the poet stalled off payment of a \$50 debt was recently sold for \$500.

Let Us Introduce You to Our Correspondents

THE correspondents of the Shawmut Bank contribute much to our success as a national institution.

Wherever you go in the United States—wherever you go in the world—there is a Shawmut correspondent bank near you and ready to serve you.

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248 Huntington Ave.

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239 Tremont Street

South Station Office:
168 Summer Street

Harrison-Essex Office:
28 Harrison Ave.



EDUCATORS GATHERING

All New England Repre-
sented at Conference Open-
ing at Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—Educators from all over New England are gathering here today for the October Conference for the Exchange of Educational Opinion which will open with a meeting and dinner at the New Ocean House this evening and continue through tomorrow and Saturday morning.

This conference is made up of educators connected with public schools, colleges and private schools throughout New England who come together for free discussion of educational problems and situations. It was originally organized on much the same lines as the Williamsburg Institute, and with much the same objects in view, but applied to education instead of politics. It has a limited membership of about 150.

Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of education for Rhode Island, will preside at tonight's dinner, at which there will be a "forecast" of the conference program, participated in by the commissioners of education in the several New England states. Dr. Payson Smith of Massachusetts is to speak on the conference as prepared by the members; Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield of New Hampshire on teacher

training; Dr. Albert B. Meredith of Connecticut on the curriculum; Dr. Clarence H. Dempsey of Vermont on educational objectives, and Dr. Augustus O. Thomas of Maine on "Education and World Friendship."

On Friday reasonable professional standards for secondary school teachers in New England, training of elementary teachers and normal school requirements will be discussed by Group A, while Group B will discuss various aspects of the curriculum, such as keeping it under constant study and progressive revision, enlistment of teachers in curriculum making and to know if adequate provision is made for nature study.

Character building, the emotional life, education for leisure, will be discussed by Group C. This group will also undertake to answer the questions: "In the light of present-day political activity, can American education in the schools be considered as having justified itself?" and "How can education produce good citizens, in the political and civil sense?"

Close and remote supervision, making the budget and the questions, "Does teacher tenure react favorably in the public interest?" and "Is supervision of instruction in secondary schools adequate?" "Of what real value in education are intelligence tests and educational measurements? What do they lack?" are to be discussed by Group D.

The program for Saturday morning includes a discussion of academic freedom, its responsibilities and its limitations; military training, education by statute, education versus propaganda, moral education, religious training and the futurity of marks.

New England Dairy Interests Are Ready for Federal Survey

Various Interests Involved Express Desire to Assist
in Making Investigation Requested by Co-opera-
tive Creameries of Vermont Complete

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 7 (Special)—The co-operative creameries of Vermont have received notice that their request for a survey of the dairy industry in New England, with especial reference to co-operative marketing of dairy products, has been granted by the recently created division of co-operative marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Addison County Dairy Company, the co-operative organization of the farmers of the fine dairy region around Middlebury, is named first among those who invited the bureau to make the survey in New England.

This survey will be the first of its kind to be undertaken by the new bureau of co-operative marketing which was created as a feature of the one piece of progressive agricultural legislation for farm relief at the last session of Congress. Practically all the local co-operative creameries which have been developing in Vermont joined in the invitation which was extended also by the New England Milk Producers' Association, the Turner Center System, and various other co-operative dairy organizations.

Visited New England

Before deciding to make this survey in New England, Charles L. Christensen, head of the new bureau, visited New England and conferred with the various co-operative organizations, also with the departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and dairy associations. In every case he reports that he met with the most hearty response and that all organizations and agencies will assist in making the investigation complete.

The survey will be made by William A. Schoenfeld, senior economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who will establish headquarters for himself, and his assistants in Boston for the several months which will be necessary to make the survey. The purpose of the survey will be to get all the facts obtainable regarding the production, collection and marketing of milk and other dairy products in New England. These facts will be analyzed and interpreted by the new bureau as guidance for the existing co-operatives and to those which might be formed. It is not the purpose of the bureau to endorse any one organization or engage in any promotion work.

There are in New England six types of co-operative groups handling dairy products. The co-operative marketing of dairy products has been developed highly here in New England but the great difference in the types of the organizations and their methods of marketing their product leads to much confusion. In Vermont the development has been along the line of locally owned co-operatives, like the plant at Middlebury, each plant handling the milk of its members within a few miles radius. Within the last few years 32 such co-operatives have been organized in Vermont.

In Three Groups

These local co-operatives fall in three different groups. The ones which are off the railroads or on branch lines where there is not good daily service find it impractical to sell market milk. They sell cream or manufacture their milk into by-products. They do not get as much for their milk as though it were sold in the markets. They have to have a relatively expensive equipment with which to manufacture the by-products.

The second group of these co-operatives are so situated that they can ship their milk in large cans to the city markets where it is resold to dealers. These co-operatives do not have any distribution system in the cities and their only outlet into the markets is through regular dealers. This group of co-operatives is in a good many cases under the heavy burden of a heavy capitalization due to the expensive equipment which they maintain for manufacturing milk by-products. As they sell a large proportion of their products as milk or cream this equipment is idle a large part of the time or used at small capacity.

The third group among these local co-operatives is best developed at Bellows Falls where the milk is bottled at the plant and shipped in cans to the city market. It is sold at chain stores, which have no facilities for bottling the milk for themselves at the city end. The rapid growth of this way of selling milk through stores on the cash and carry basis.

INA CLAIRE



Appearing at the Tremont Theater in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney."

Ina Claire in "The
Last of Mrs. Cheyney"

Tremont Theater—Charles Dillingham presents Ina Claire in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," a comedy in three acts by Frederick Lonsdale. Staged by Winchell Smith. Settings by James Reynolds. The cast:

Charles George James Dale
Lady Joan Houghton Alfred Ayre
Lady Mary Slinkey Betty Murray
Willis Wyntton Lionel Pape
Willis Wyntton Elsie Palmer
Lady Mary Finch Marguerite Adamson
Lord Arthur Dillingham Roland Young
Mrs. Cheyney Ina Claire
Mrs. Webley Winifred Harris
Roberts Victor Benedict

The delights of good acting in a smart English comedy are offered in this performance. Miss Claire has the light touch, the mental agility and the imagination needed to give point to Mr. Lonsdale's clever writing, the sort of writing that presumes its audience to be intelligent enough through indirection to find direction out. The play catches the tone of a sophisticated strata of British upper-class life, wherein everyone lives but to be frank in a well-mannered fashion. The servants, too, are models of breeding, and would doubtless expect dismissal if found lacking in wit.

Of all the admirable servants that glided through the country houses of Mrs. Cheyney and Mrs. Webley, none

found lacking in wit.

All these forms of co-operative handling of milk and other dairy products will be studied by the representatives of the new division of co-operative marketing. It is hoped that the result of the survey may be some suggestions as to how they can work together more satisfactorily. Last year the average price received by farmers of New England was considerably less than 5 cents a quart at the farm. Most of this time milk was retailing at about 15 cents in the cities.

It is the hope of the dairy industry that through a more highly developed form of co-operative marketing a better return will come to the farmers without any increase to the consumers in the cities. That is why they are all so glad to work with the new division in the survey and to get the skilled, unbiased opinion of the experts employed by it.

MASSACHUSETTS
D. A. R. IN SESSION

Peace Party Chapter of Pitts-
field Acting as Host

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—Peace Party Chapter, D. A. R., this morning was host to the annual convention of the Massachusetts society in the Maplewood Hotel. Mrs. William C. Moulton, regent, delivered the address of welcome to more than 200 delegates. Mrs. James Charles Peabody, state regent, presided, and H. D. Brigham, president of the Chamber of Commerce, extended greetings on the part of the city.

Mrs. Emma Wilder Burt, regent of the Aspinwall Chapter of Brookline, responded to the greeting. Mrs. Edwina McGregor Grounds, soloist, was accompanied by Miss Eleanor McCormick. Mrs. Ernest Griffin, chairman, read the report of the committee on credit.

This afternoon James T. Cashman will deliver the principal address of the convention on "The Menace of Radicalism." Tonight there will be a banquet and reception in the hotel, and Friday morning the commemorative tablet on the historic Peace Party House will be unveiled by Mrs. James R. Sawyer.

Among the guests of the society are Mrs. Russell W. Magnat of Holyoke, vice-president-general of the national society; Mrs. Spooner Viles, state regent of Maine, and Mrs. Katherine W. Kittredge, state regent of Vermont.

**YOUNG MEN'S CONGRESS
WILL TRAIN SPEAKERS**

The thirty-second annual session of the Young Men's Congress at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. is to open next Monday evening, Oct. 11, with Paul E. Crocker presiding. The congress is one of the oldest organizations within the Huntington Avenue branch "Y."

The purposes of the congress this year will be the training of young men in forensic ability and public speaking, the discussion of topics of research and natural science, setting forth the best ideas and highest ideals in the promotion of a character-building program, and the training and instruction of young men in parliamentary procedure.

YOUTHFUL HARFORD, Conn.—
6:30 p.m.—Dinner music. 6:35 Meters.

6:45 p.m.—Baseball scores. 3—Pro-

gram of music. 8:30—Road bulletins by the Bancroft Automobile Club. 8:35—

Special sports news from WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (566 Meters)

6:45 p.m.—Baseball scores. 3—Pro-

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Special sports news from WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (576 Meters)

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Special sports news from WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (576 Meters)

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WOMEN OPPOSE MOVE TO MODIFY PROHIBITION ACT

League Reaffirms Rigid Stand—Also Reiterate View on School Age Bill

Any attempt to modify the existing prohibition enforcement laws will be strongly opposed by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. It was so voted today at the annual fall legislative meeting of the league held at the Westin Hotel to determine the legislative policy for the year. The meeting was attended by members from every county in the State.

The calendar for the day the question stood thus: "It is possible that bills will be brought forward designed to weaken the state laws for the enforcement of prohibition. The league played a conspicuous part in getting concurrent legislation. Shall the league resist all efforts to weaken the enforcement laws?"

The league stood so solidly behind those laws that the situation was not even discussed. It simply voted "Yes." The form that opposition will take will depend upon what efforts may be made, if any, to modify prohibition. Today, the league reaffirmed its position and will regulate its action according to conditions as they develop.

Reaffirms School Age Bill

The league also reaffirmed the legislative bill of last year to extend school requirements and opportunities commonly known as the school age bill as introduced by the Massachusetts Department of Education, and power to act was given to the executive board in case a modified form is brought in this year.

It was voted also to reintroduce this year the league's bill to make women liable for jury service.

Presided over by Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, the new president of the league elected in May, the meeting began with a talk by Sanford Eaton, Commissioner of Corrections for the State, who spoke in behalf of wages for prisoners. "You cannot punish people into virtue," Mr. Bates said in opening. "The worst way to prevent crime is to be too severe." He believed in making criminals work their way out of prison, and that that was in a measure what wages for prisoners meant.

School Bill Discussed

S. Howard Chace, superintendent of schools in Beverly, spoke in behalf of the school bill. Massachusetts safeguards its children better than any other state, he said. It teaches them how to do the world's work and keeps them in school as long as if can. The proposed bill aims not only to keep the children under the influence of school until they are sufficiently mature to become wage earners but to train them in wage earning activities so that they will be prepared in every way to meet the responsibilities and conditions of the wage earning life with prospect of advancing.

"Important Developments of League Work" were presented by Miss Adelle Clark, second vice-president of the National League, at the luncheon in her honor which divided the business program. The National League, she said, "opposes any wholesale method of seeking to eliminate inequality as between men and women and maintains a wholesome balance as between the rights and rights of women." She defined the school age as "the sole instrument in training young women for the attainment of public welfare, responsible, representative and responsive government, and international co-operation."

Chairmen of standing committees for the year 1926-1927, appointed by the board of directors yesterday, were announced as follows:

Child Welfare, Mrs. Roland M. Baker; Finance, Mrs. Henry Randolph Brigham; Women in Industry, Mrs. William Z. Ripley; International Cooperation to Prevent War, Mrs. Walter E. Dewey; Living Costs, Mrs. William B. Osgood; Legal Status of Women, Miss Greta Coleman; American Citizenship, Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin; Government Efficiency, Miss Ellen D. Ellis. These chairmen become members of the board of directors and direct the work in their special field of activity.

B. U. TEACHERS EDIT MAGAZINE

School of Education Faculty Takes Over Old Publication

Professors at the school of education of Boston University have become magazine publishers in order to make available their teachings beyond the limits of the classroom. Announcement was made today that the faculty of the school of education has taken over publication of *American Education*, a monthly journal of the teaching profession, and will conduct it in the interests of New England teachers.

American Education has a history of 28 years' publication in Albany, N.Y., where it was conducted by Charles W. Blessing, an alumnus of Boston University. It was national in scope, but specialized in matters of interest to New York State.

The faculty of the Boston University school of education will continue to edit the magazine for national circulation, but will devote special attention to the needs and interests of education in New England. Prof. Herbert E. Blair will act as managing editor.

Each member of the faculty will contribute an editorial and a book review each month, and in addition the magazine will carry contributed articles by educators in all parts of the country. The October issue, the first under the new direction, was published today.

COTTON MILLS EXEMPT FROM ARKANSAS TAXES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 7 (Special)—Unofficial returns from the state general election indicate acceptance by the voters of a constitutional amendment exempting capital invested in cotton mills in the state

from taxation for a period of seven years after the mills are built. Adopted by the 1935 state legislature by virtually unanimous vote, the effect of the amendment will be to encourage textile industries to locate in Arkansas. This is in line with general feeling in the southern states that it is logical that cotton should be manufactured to greater extent near the cotton fields of Dixieland.

Approval of an amendment repealing the maximum school tax from 12 to 18 mills and another to permit cities and towns to vote bonds for municipal improvements also is indicated. An initiated measure to repeal the so-called full crew laws requiring railroads to employ extra trainmen appears to be defeated.

GROCERS TALK ON PURE FOODS

American Association Members Observe Anniversary of Federal Act

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (Special)—Pure food topics had the right of way at today's session of the annual convention of the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers Association, the program being in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner at the Biltmore Hotel last evening. He told the delegates that he would go back to Washington prepared to oppose all proposed bloc legislation and especially projects that would take money from this section of the country for the benefit of other parts.

Resolutions were adopted which urge the further reduction of the federal income tax as soon and to the extent the circumstances permit. Other resolutions congratulated the administration of the Department of Agriculture and its Bureau of Chemistry, stressed the importance of uniformity of state pure food laws with national acts, repeated the association's praise of Federal Trade Commission attempts to prevent unfair competition methods, disapproved further legislation to create state trade commissions as unnecessary and approved efforts to determine the legal status of trade association activities.

A. Phillips of the Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y., was elected president of the association for the next year. Other new officers are: F. E. Bourne, first vice-president; J. S. Gough, second vice-president; H. D. Crippen, third vice-president; Louis McDavid, treasurer; Col. W. C. Proctor, R. R. Clarke, D. F. Ball, E. King, A. H. Deute and G. A. Beardsley, directors.

STYLE SHOW PRIZES FOR COTTON MILLS

The style show which will be one of the features of the one hundred twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at the Copley Plaza on Oct. 13, is important to the cotton textile industry of the United States. The cotton manufacturers have been invited to compete, costumed in three classes to be judged in the show. Cost, garments, accessories, and professional mannequins are to be supplied by the exhibitors.

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ARTISTS END MEETING

Work Done Among Eskimo Children Is Described by Donald B. MacMillan

POLAND SPRING, Oct. 7 (Special)—With a total registration of more than 700, the conclave of the thirty-eighth district, Rotary International, which closed here this morning will go down on record as one of the largest that has been held, based on the percentage of members of Rotarians in the district.

Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan was the guest of honor at the final dinner at the Poland Spring House last night and was also one of the three judges of the masquerade ball which followed. His address presented an entirely new side of the work which he and his associates are doing in the Arctic.

Work Among Eskimos

Commander MacMillan told of the Moravian missionaries who for many years had been working devoutly among the Eskimos, and described how each year, on the trips that the Bowdoin takes north, one of her principal items of cargo is presents for the little Eskimo children who, until this practice was established by the members of the Bowdoin expeditions, have never known anything for presents at Christmas time other than one raw turnip for each child.

He also explained how the Moravian missionaries were caring for the children of the north in their missions and educating them at a cost of approximately \$50 a year for each child. Mr. MacMillan said the members of the Bowdoin's crew were contributing each year money for the support of several of these children and were therefore attempting to carry out in the far north the Rotary motto of service above self.

So effective was the explorer's appeal that when he left the dining hall after the dinner, one of the guests pressed a \$100 bill into his hand for the Moravian missionaries' work, and later other guests and Rotarians came forward with unsolicited contributions for the work in the north.

Probably the most interested spectator of last night's program at the conclave was Abraham Bradford, MacMillan's dogged driver in the north, who is spending the winter with the explorer in Maine as the latter's guest. Last night "Able," as he is affectionately called, saw for the first time a masquerade ball, and he was thrilled and delighted with the spectacle.

"Able" was also the center of attraction of the ball itself, occupying a prominent place in the ballroom with MacMillan and the members of his party. Hundreds greeted him and asked him to talk with some of the Eskimos to them, and to all of their requests "Able" cheerfully responded.

Prizes Awarded

The first prize, for the most beautiful costume at the masquerade, which was participated in by nearly 100 couples, was awarded to Miss Dorothy N. Nason of Portland, and the first prize for the best couple in civilian dress, in the best costume, went to Thomas V. Estabrook, also of the Portland Club.

The first prize for the best couple also went to Portland, and the winners were Merrill A. Hay and his sister, Elizabeth Hay.

Paul P. Harris, father of Rotary, and Mrs. Harris left Poland Spring at midnight for Portland. Today they are to be the guests of honor at the Brockton Rotary Club, and Friday and Saturday are to enjoy a two days' tour on Cape Cod as the guests of Harry H. Williams of Brockton, past district governor.

At the dinner last evening Mrs. Harris was presented a gold pendant with three green Maine tourmalines by the conclave.

Presentations

Frank E. Brooks of Portsmouth, N.H., chairman of the conclave committee of arrangements; to Mrs. Norman Russell, wife of District Governor Russell, Newburyport, Mass.; to James W. Ricker, manager of the Poland Spring House, and to Mrs. Daniel F. King, of Portland, chairman of the hotel committee.

The Portland Club was in charge of the dinner program, and the only other speaker, besides Commander MacMillan, was Austin H. MacCormick of Bowdoin College, who gave a humorous discourse. Guests of the evening, besides Mr. MacMillan, Able Bradford, and Mr. MacCormick, who accompanied Mr. MacMillan on his trip north this year, and Mrs. Seward, and Mrs. Letitia N. Fog of Freeport, sister of Mr. MacMillan.

Salvation Army to Ask \$142,500

General Maintenance Appeal Listed for Greater Boston

With more than a score of Boston business and professional men in charge, plans for the general maintenance appeal made yearly by the Salvation Army in Greater Boston were completed last night with Sidney S. Conrad, president of Conrad & Co., Inc., chairman of the advisory board. The campaign for the much-needed expenditure, estimated at \$142,500, is to run from Oct. 25 to Nov. 7.

Associated with Mr. Conrad in conducting the campaign are: George W. Mitton, president, Jordan Marsh Company; Channing H. Cox, vice-president, First National Bank; George B. Johnson, president, H. White Company; John H. Johnson, president, Boston Buick Company; Louis E. Kirkstein, vice-president, William Filene's Sons' Company; W. A. Hawkins, director, Jordan Marsh Company; C. F. Adams, treasurer, First National Stores; Mrs. H. Addison, commander, Crosscut-Pishon Post, American Legion; Victor M. Cutler, president, United Fruit Company; Henry B. Dillon, director, Beggs & Cobb, Inc.; Nathan Gordon, president, Nathan H. Gordon Corporation; Charles R. Gow, president, Charles R. Gow Company; George W. Gray, president, Peter F. McNeil Company; Harry Forrester Company; A. G. Monks & Johnson; Mrs. G. W. Perkins; James J. Phelan, director, Hornblower & Weeks; W. J. Phillips, vice-president, Southgate Press; Charles H. Simons, New England manager, Swift & Co.; the Rev. Dr. E. T. Sullivan, pastor, Trinity Church, Newton Center; V. C. Bruce Wetmore, president, Wetmore-Savage Company, and G. A. Gow, president, Boston Rotary Club.

Capt. James Asher and W. A. Nicol are active directors of the ap-

Art

At Grace Horne's

Filled to overflowing are the galleries of Grace Horne on Stuart Street with pictures by artists who are familiar to the gallery visitors in Boston. Miss Horne has provided little samples of what certain popular local painters have been doing in the course of the summer forecasting a season of many fine things.

It is a particularly pleasing group for it is filled with contrasting elements, with radical and conservative performers who do not seem to distract one another as they hang proximately.

Miss Jane Houston Kilham, who is doing some active work in connection with the coming Independent Show, has spent a fruitful summer with the brush. A still-life painting with a lightness and vibrancy about the subject. From the brush of her son, Peter, comes work that shows promise. From his earliest things one judged that there was something significant in what he had to say and the subsequent exhibits have borne out that promise. In these water-color sketches, there is solidity in drawing, transparency of color, an appropriate emphasis. In time Mr. Kilham will learn to be more economical with his stroke, a fact that all the best water-colorists learn in the process.

Some pleasing, carefully articulated still-life comes from the brush of Nellie Littlehouse Murphy. A water color by Harley Perkins is done most consistently. Francois Verheyden continues to grace the walls with his decorative effusive landscapes.

We are pleased to see a water color head.

ROTARIANS END MEETING

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At Scherreeve's

Variety and a pervading pleasantness characterize the present show of etchings that are now on view at the Scherreeve Studios at 665 Boylston Street. Attractive prints are always welcome in their modest way, drawing the observer to them with their direct expression of sentiment. Limited as is the medium of etching, it is always a surprise to find lending itself to many ways of telling the story. Etchers travel far and wide in their peregrinations over the plate. They can be fanciful and realistic, bold and modest when they manipulate the needle appropriately. At this gallery, there are to be seen prints by W. Lee Hankey, Zorns and Brangwyns and others attracting note to their show.

ARCTIC FLIERS TO TOUR NATION

With Washington Officials They Will Fly 7000 Miles on Educational Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—As some months ago in the frozen North it lifted its wings on an air of daring, discovery and adventure, Capt. Richard E. Byrd's historic North Pole airplane again took the air on another long journey, this time one of enlightenment and education.

Piloted by the two men who flew it on its epochal trip and carrying as guests the three recently established assistant secretaries of aviation for the Army, Navy and Commerce departments, the great ship left the capital for New York on the first lap of a projected 7000-mile demonstration tour of the United States.

Commander Byrd, who piloted the plane on its north pole trip was at the helm seconded by Floyd Bennett, who was his companion on the epochal journey. Others in the ship were William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; F. Truett Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; Edward P. Watson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics; Charles F. Kunkel, personal representative of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund; Donald E. Keyhoe, aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce and manager of the tour, and Brent Balchen and McPhee, mechanics.

From New York, Bennett will pilot the plane, accompanied by the crew of mechanics, the Guggenheim representative, and Mr. Keyhoe, as manager. Commander Byrd cannot accompany the ship throughout its

BOSTON CHAMBER BACKS FEDERAL AID FOR SHIPPING

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign trade which is a necessary supplement to domestic business," says the report. The committee observes to Government construction, operation and ownership of an American Merchant Marine.

"In order to determine what method should be used to enable American flag ships to compete with foreign flag ships in commerce to the United States," continues the report. "It is necessary to analyze briefly some of the present handicaps of American flag ships.

Present Handicaps Listed

"Among these handicaps are the following:

"1. Materially higher cost of shipbuilding in the United States results in greater capital charges for interest, depreciation and insurance.

"2. There are no administrative costs for foreign-built vessels can be registered under the American flag.

"3. The cost of payment for services rendered to the coastwise trade is higher than that of the ocean-going trade.

"4. An efficient and adequate American Merchant Marine, is beyond question in the public interest, because it is a necessary agency of preparedness and is the most effective method of enabling our American industries to foster and protect their

ports is greater than that in foreign ports, and there is a 50 per cent duty levied against American flag ships on repairs made in foreign ports.

"5. The administrative overhead is of our higher standard of wages.

Recommendations Offered

"To meet these handicaps, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, makes the following recommendations:

The Old Erie Canal Recalls Her Marriage of the Waters

"Clinton's Big Ditch" Surveys a Century, Including Westward Migration, Laden Barges, Electric Power

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
The centenary of the opening of the Erie Canal, being celebrated this week by the State and city of New York, is the realized dream of a united nation and of world-wide commerce.

Master thinkers from many sections helped form this project of linking the eastern and western states and, therefore, this centennial has a national meaning. Benjamin Franklin, a Pennsylvanian, Boston born, saw the urgent need in 1760; Washington, the Virginian, surveyor and engineer, accompanied by Alexander Hamilton and George Clinton, New Yorkers, made the plan. The Mohawk before the Revolution ended and approved the proposal to join the tides of the Hudson with the Great Lakes; Gouverneur Morris, economist and financier, advocated the plan in 1777 and later predicted that one day cargoes from Lake Erie would reach London docks. The first zealous promoter was Elkanah Watson. He lived in Albany, N. Y., for 13 years, trying to persuade legislators to develop the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and to connect them with Lake Champlain on the north and with Lake Erie on the west. He was one of a commission appointed in 1791, charged with the duty of exploring the streams and reporting on the practicability of the scheme. Indeed he was instrumental in causing the digging of several smaller canals.

The need for such communication between the East and the new West was far more urgent than this day and generation can sense. Only statesmen and economists of the broadest vision caught its importance in the eighteenth century. Inland navigation was the key of the future of the United States. The original 13 colonies, rimming the Atlantic seaboard, had reached out to the Seven Seas with their clipper argosies, but to them the region beyond the Alleghanies meant France. French soldiers and explorers had claimed the Great Lakes and the broad valleys of the Ohio and Missouri and held the Mississippi with New Orleans at the delta. A chain of 60 forts bore the banner of the *fleur de lis*. When the French-Indian War decided that North America was to be English, the territory about the lower Mississippi was ceded by France to Spain. The opening up of the Northwest Territory, after the Revolution, sent many emigrants from the eastern states on a hazardous new route to the center of the country, then known as "the West." From Massachusetts and Connecticut many traveled by wagon to the headwaters of the Ohio, near Pittsburgh, where they bought or built flatboats in which they voyaged to new homes. As highways were mostly stone-strewn lanes or paths over laid logs in those days the rivers flowing in southerly courses became liquid roads on which the settlers took their products to New Orleans for sale.

Though they knew it not, they were drifting into another nation with interests growing more and more remote from those of the original colonies. They were influenced by the French traditions, and were becoming more or less under the domination of Spain which really held the Mississippi. The desire of the United States to have free navigation of "The Father of Waters" led to her acquiring the vast domain known as the Louisiana Purchase, which Spain had secretly re-ceded to France in 1800, and which in 1803 was sold to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte.

DeWitt Clinton's "Big Ditch"

Such was the state of affairs when DeWitt Clinton, a champion of inland navigation for the Nation, entered the lists. As Senator, as mayor of New York City and in other important offices, DeWitt Clinton grew even more zealous in his advocacy of the building of the "Grand Canal," as he called it, than Elkanah Watson had been.

Many a year passed, however, before he won his cause. Finally, in 1817 the construction of the canal was actually begun under political bombardment, while Clinton was Governor. His foes called the work "Clinton's Big Ditch" and "Clinton's Folly." They accused him of being a visionary who was bankrupting the State or seeking to make it powerful that it would secede from the Union, for consistency was not their chief jewel. Through all this period Clinton continued to labor in the cause.

There was no lack of enthusiasm, though in the workers who cut a path through the forests and dug the big ditch. They made it a joyous holiday of toil. So rapidly did they do their tasks that the first section of the canal, 15 miles long, and stretching from Rome to Utica, went into operation on Oct. 22, 1819. In October, 1825, Governor Clinton made the memorable journey through the completed canal from Buffalo to Albany and thence down the Hudson to the harbor of New York.

The Marriage of the Waters

Accompanied by sounds of cannon, fireworks and church bells, the barge went down to Sandy Hook, where the Governor himself emptied into the waves a keg of water brought from Lake Erie and proclaimed "The Marriage of the Waters." This ceremony is the subject of C. V. Turner's mural painting, now in the DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City.

The scene is being re-enacted this week in connection with the celebration pageant, by persons dressed in costumes modeled from those worn by the figures on the canvas. At this event officials and honor guests sit on a dais which is a reproduction of the "Seneca Chief," the barge which was the center of the pictureque festival of a century ago.

As cold weather came on space in the fall of 1825, navigation in the Erie Canal was really not considered fully under way until the spring of 1826, which justifies holding the present observances a few months later than the actual date of the wedding of the ocean and the "unsalted sea."

The carving of the new route, by one state, and without federal aid,

Merrill, Kentucky State forester. His department seeks to reforest the Ohio River slopes.

One means of protecting the banks of the stream is to establish state parks, Mr. Merrill said, and he called attention to Kentucky sites similar to those of Palisades State Park, New York, and Clifty Falls State Park in Indiana.

Samuel E. Perkins '84, Indianapolis, Ind., saw in state parks a means of restoring bird life. Tom Wallace, chief of the editorial staff of the Louisville Times, said such conferences as this were needed to salvage what may be salvaged of Kentucky's capitalizable, usable, invaluable scenic resources.

DEMOCRATS OUT TO LOWER TAXES

Senator Edwards, New Jersey, After Tour of East, Says That Is Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Returning to his desk in the Senate Office Building preliminary to a speaking tour in the Eastern States on behalf of Democratic candidates, Edward I. Edwards (D), Senator from New Jersey, indi-

Coolidge and his official spokesman to be crying unbound prosperity and in the same breath discouraging tax reduction. If the Nation is prospering it can safely weather a substantial lowering of the tax burden. A large part of the present national debt should be shouldered by future generations who will, or should be, in a position to do a large part in financing the late war and reconstruction program.

"As a result of recent conferences with New York, New Jersey and New England leaders, I am convinced there is as much dissatisfaction with the Coolidge régime in these sections as there is in the western corn belt. The textile industry is in a very precarious position in the northeastern

department administrative procedure in its curriculum."

Thor Magnus Anderson, librarian of the University of Oslo, spoke of the modern development of Norwegian libraries within the last 30 years, owing to the influence of Norwegian librarians educated in the United States. Norway, he said, having no libraries, furnishes one-half of the foreign students at the New York State Library School.

A friendly breeding of nationalities in quest of culture and knowledge, as more effective in bringing about international peace than force or armaments, was proposed by Lord Elgin, chairman of the trustees, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dunfermline, Scotland. He regarded this as the mission of the libraries of the world.

PACIFIC COAST GETS SMALL BIRD REFUGE

Wild Fowl Protected at Mouth of Walla Walla River

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A new federal bird reservation, to be known as the Columbia River Bird Refuge, has been established by President Coolidge on two small islands at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, Washington, comprising about 8½ acres of land.

The biological survey of the Department of Agriculture, under whose jurisdiction the new refuge is placed, has found these rocky islets especially desirable as breeding grounds and safe retreats for wild fowl. From early winter until the northward migration of wild fowl in the spring the islands have for years been the favorite daytime resting place for hundreds of wild ducks, especially mallards and wild geese, as well as for gulls, blue herons and other species in smaller numbers.

Calling attention to the great store of valuable natural scientific, industrial and economic information contained in Government publications, he emphasized the importance of the libraries as intermediaries between the Government publishing offices and the reading public.

Recommendation was made by Mr. Tisdel for a revision of the law governing the designation of depository libraries so as to provide for their more equitable apportionment and location in the reading state.

Would Advertise Pamphlets

Mr. Tisdel also recommended the adoption of an up-to-date policy of advertising Government publications. He said that such a policy would be a distinct benefit to both the Government and the public.

Miss Effie L. Power, director of work with children in the Cleveland Public Library and assistant professor at the School of Library Service of Western Reserve University, addressed the professional training section on training for library work with children.

The number of children in voluntary attendance in libraries has greatly increased," Miss Power said. "And the great varieties in age, racial instincts and home environment are being presented, but the educational period in child life and youth has been lengthened and a greater opportunity than formerly for active co-operation with the home, the school and welfare agencies is offered."

It is important that children's librarians have more than "point of view," Miss Power said. "What is needed in the field," she asserted, "is more direction from heads of libraries and less dependence upon the tact and ability of each children's librarian to establish her own work in the local organization."

Children's Work Emphasized

"Work with children in libraries received its first impetus from great administrators and it must be carried on by great administrators, well grounded in efficient methods if it is to keep pace with present-day educational methods. To this end every library training school for public library work should include a definite presentation of children's

books of Congress except when the candidate specially requested it."

"Secret agreements and unavowed pledges by candidates are no new strategy with the liquor group. They can work better, with a disguised candidate than with one unmasked before the people," Mr. Wheeler said. "They tried the open infringement plan two years ago, and it proved disastrous. Of the 262 whom they openly opposed, 219 were elected. Eight of the candidates endorsed by them repudiated their endorsement or had dry voting records."

Members of Women's Intergraph Delivery Association

WILLIAM J. HALLIDAY

Florist Liberty Plaza

321 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

MISS & C. GROVES

SAYS WETS WILL BE FURTIVE AS BOOTLEGGER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—"The wets will be as furtive as a bootlegger in their endorsement of candidates this year," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, commenting on the declaration of the Prohibition Amendment that it would make no further endorsement of members of Congress except when the candidate specially requested it.

"Secret agreements and unavowed pledges by candidates are no new strategy with the liquor group. They can work better, with a disguised candidate than with one unmasked before the people," Mr. Wheeler said. "They tried the open infringement plan two years ago, and it proved disastrous. Of the 262 whom they openly opposed, 219 were elected. Eight of the candidates endorsed by them repudiated their endorsement or had dry voting records."

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GEOGRAPHY CHOOSES A GOVERNOR

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Dr. L. G. Hardman of Commerce, Ga., will be Georgia's next Governor, it was indicated on the face of incomplete and unofficial returns from the Democratic gubernatorial run-off primary. Dr. Hardman had polled 246 county unit votes to 215 for his opponent, John N. Holder, state highway commissioner.

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All Sizes.

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327 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.



"The Marriage of the Waters," Depicting the Ceremony That Took Place at the Formal Opening of the Erie Canal a Century Ago. Gov. De Witt Clinton's Painting Is Now in the De Witt Clinton High School, New York City.

FORD COMPANY CHARGES "FRAUD"

Names Detroit Contracting Firm in Suit

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7 (AP)—Alleged fraud is said to involve several million dollars in charges against the Blair & Co. construction concern of Detroit in a suit for damages of an undetermined amount filed in court here by the Ford Motor Company.

The bill charges the Blair Company bribed Ford employees to accept inferior material at exorbitant prices for construction projects at Somerville, Mass., and Memphis, Tenn. The defendant by bribery also had accepted padded accounts for payment of labor not actually supplied, the complaint alleged.

The Ford Company, the bill states, had already paid the defendant \$5,075,273 on account of the work and is unable to determine the amount of alleged damages because of inability to separate the fraudulent transactions from the remainder of the operations. It asks that the contracts be terminated and that the defendant be ordered to divulge the names of all Ford employees involved in the transactions.

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USE OF GASES STYLED CRIME

Experts Seeking Solution of
Chemical Poisons Problem
—Plan of Supervision

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 7.—The economic experts of the mixed commission have issued a report on the question of chemical warfare and the possibility of controlling the economic factors of war. As The Christian Science Monitor has pointed out the experts agree on the impossibility of preventing the manufacture of chemical gases normally adapted to military uses and they are of unanimous opinion that these gases and chemicals could be rapidly adapted to military uses, the question regarding the time of adaptation in each case depending on local conditions, skilled workers and existing materials for building and extending factories.

The experts suggest at the same time that conventions might be arranged for the detection of the manufacture of forbidden gases, the distinction being drawn between chemical poisons normally used and those which are solely used in warfare.

The committee therefore recommends that each state enter into a disarmament agreement engage to take the necessary measures against the use of poisonous gases or bacteria and agree to denounce such use as a crime against common law to be punished by appropriate penalties.

This is to apply also to the use of aircraft and the training of its crews for chemical warfare whether civil or military.

Secret War Preparations

The experts have also devised a scheme for supervising those national industries which have a potential military value. Such control must, it is considered, be preceded by private agreements between the industries concerned which could pledge themselves to assist in any inquiry directed to the elucidation of secret preparations for war. The general idea, as the Monitor representative has already explained, is that the system which the International Labor Office adopted for checking the infringements of conventions regarding the conditions of work to be applied to the supervision of industry under the conventions for the limitation of armaments.

No control of industry is envisaged or any interference with trade secrets, the investigations carried out by representatives appointed by the League being solely concerned with allegations against any country for building up larger stocks and materials of war than has been allowed it in the general disarmament treaty. Every Government under this scheme would have the right to complain to

the League Council and might demand an inquiry.

The experts realize that in making the suggestion they are treading on delicate ground, which is really beyond the purview of their work, because it raises political issues. They, therefore, make the proposal rather diffidently, requesting the preparatory disarmament commission to examine it.

The American experts who are not represented on the mixed commission will certainly have something to say to this plan when it reaches the disarmament commission, on the ground that the supervision contemplated, which would give the right to any country to lodge a complaint against another country and ask for an inquiry, would not tend to improve international relations. Some feel, on the contrary that it would increase the distrust and suspicion which at present exists.

The committee recommends economic sanctions against a country breaking faith with its neighbors by increasing its stock of war material beyond the permitted scale, but does not say what these sanctions should be, whether by blockade or not. It considers the fear of sanctions will obviate the necessity of enforcing them.

**HOTEL MEN INDORSE
HIGHWAY BOND ISSUE**

GORHAM, N. H., Oct. 7.—The New Hampshire Hotel Men's Association, at their annual meeting at the Mount Madison House here, went on record

in favor of a \$10,000,000 bond issue for roads and for the elimination of the registration tax on cars from other states. Officers for the year were elected as follows: A. Perry Fairfield, Hanover, president; C. S. Chandler, Gorham, vice-president; J. Ben Hart, Manchester, secretary; E. C. Neil, treasurer; B. F. Cutler, Lebanon; Philip Randall, North Conway; R. W. Seymour, North Sutton; W. A. Barron, Crawford House; Henry P. Hinnes, Manchester; Shirley M. Johnson, Manchester; Fred W. Carter, Concord; N. P. M. Jacobs, Portsmouth; Herbert Brewster, Lake Sunapee, and Robert E. Gould, Newport, executive committee.

**DR. SHERWOOD EDDY
TO SPEAK ON PEACE**

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, for many years secretary for Asia of the Y. M. C. A., will speak at the Community Church, Symphony Hall, next Sunday at 10:45 a. m. on "The Outlook for World Peace."

Dr. Eddy has had an unusual experience in international student work, passing 25 years among the young people of India, China, Japan, Korea and Russia. For the last few summers he has taken groups of 100 speakers and writers abroad for the purpose of investigating and studying political, economic and religious conditions in 12 countries of Europe.

SUNSET STORIES

One Rainy Day

COLLEEN wrapped her rain cape around her head and fastened it at the neck. It had a hood that fitted her head snugly. And then there was the cute little umbrella that Auntie Flo had given her on her birthday. She could hardly wait to get outside and open it. My, it was such fun going to school in the rain!

"Let me see," thought Colleen. "I've got my pencil box with the red and blue pencils and eraser in it, and my first reader. Now, what else do I take, Mother?"

"Here is a nice fat cookie for you to eat at recess time," said Mother, and she slipped the cookie wrapped in wax paper into the pocket of the cape.

"Ooooh!" exclaimed Colleen, examining the part that stuck out. "It's my foot, maybe two, but I can see only one. I just hurry, or I'll be late for school!"

The open umbrella went bobbing down the street, and the raindrops pitter-pattered merrily down on it.

"I love it," said Colleen to herself, tilting it to one side. "I just love to see the rain slip and slide off. Oh, I feel it splash on my legs."

She was so interested in playing with the rain and the umbrella that she ran right into a telegraph pole near the corner. Away went the pencil box, the lid opening and the pencils and eraser flying out.

"Oh, dear me!" cried Colleen, backing away from the pole. "What a stupid thing to do! My first reader, where is it? Oh, where is it?"

"Right under your arm, Collie," said a little girl, hurrying up behind her.

To be sure Colleen was clutching the reader tightly. "I've saved that," she said with a sigh of relief.

The other little girl, Patti, rescued

the pencil box. "It isn't hurt a bit, Collie," she said, wiping it off with her handkerchief. "The pencil points are broken, but Miss Davis will sharpen them for you. See, I've dried everything." And Patti tucked the box under her friend's arm.

"Thank you, Patti," said Colleen. "I'm so glad that you came along just then. I'm not going to play with this umbrella any more, but hurry about on school."

When recess time came, Colleen ran to the coatroom to get her cookie from the pocket of her rain cape. Oh, what a nice, fat, gingery cookie it was! It seemed to smell hot even yet. She undid the wax paper. It was an elephant cookie, and what she had thought was a leg was really the trunk of the elephant.

"I'm so glad," sang Colleen within herself. "A great big cookie all to myself!"

But a voice somewhere near her heart seemed to whisper: "Selfish little Colleen! A friend helped her this morning, and she isn't trying to repay her."

"I did say, 'Thank you' to Patti," Colleen told the voice.

Just then Patti ran by her. Colleen caught her by the sleeve.

"Patti, listen," she said, "I want to give you my elephant cookie, because you were so kind to me this morning."

Patti looked at the cookie and smiled. "Ginger! My favorite," she said. "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll eat him between us. Let's divide the trunk first."

So they sat down on a bench and broke off the trunk and then the legs, and then they divided the fat body and the head and the skinny tail. And Colleen laughed and was happy because she was sharing her cookie with her friend.

"Oh, dear me!" cried Colleen, backing away from the pole. "What a stupid thing to do! My first reader, where is it? Oh, where is it?"

"Right under your arm, Collie," said a little girl, hurrying up behind her.

To be sure Colleen was clutching the reader tightly. "I've saved that," she said with a sigh of relief.

The other little girl, Patti, rescued

AUTUMN IS THE TIME TO PLANT

Roses for next summer. Get fresh plants full of life and vigor now, and let them establish themselves before hard freezing. Our Supplementary catalogue illustrates and describes new Roses and how to plant and care for them in fall and winter. Ask for our 1926-27 Supplement to

ROSES

By

BOBBINK & ATKINS

We also grow Hardy Perennials, Peonies, Iris, and Rock Garden Plants in great variety



In your request for catalogue, it is important to state what you intend to plant

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

GOVERNMENT LIQUOR CONTROL CALLED FAILURE IN CANADA

Methodist Board's Survey Declares Vice, Drinking and Crime on Increase With Great Economic Loss

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The prohibition in Quebec and other provinces.

The board explained that its conclusions were based upon a personal survey by Ernest A. Grant, its assistant research secretary, and upon government documents, newspaper articles and other material. It added

that "only facts and figures of undoubted authenticity are used."

Summarizing the conclusions resulting from the survey, the board says:

"Government control in Canada has meant:

"An increased consumption of liquor.

"Greatly increased use of alcohol liquors by young people and women.

"A swollen liquor bill.

Point to Economic Loss

"A great economic loss, which has haltered prosperity and acted as a burden upon the general population."

"Increased vice and crime, imposed upon the Government's expenses which have burdened the taxpayers."

"A corruption hitherto unknown in Canada."

"An illicit trade as great as that under any prohibition law."

"The system of government control in Canada is a failure," the statement said. "Under it all of the evils of the illicit traffic in the United States are present, plus the evils of government-protected traffic as vicious in principle and practice as was the saloon system in the United States."

The survey of the Methodist board was undertaken because of the recurring proposals in this country for the substitution for the present federal prohibition of the so-called Quebec system of government sale and regulation.

Operation of the Quebec system is reviewed at length, with the conclusion that it has resulted in an enormous increase in the consumption of liquor by young people, increased drunkenness, an increased illicit manufacture and sale of liquors, and "frightful" vice conditions.

Cites Ontario's Case

To support these conclusions the board quotes from newspapers, clergymen, and the celebrated report of Judge Coderre of Montreal, which figured rather extensively in the Quebec case, and dry meetings early this year.

Comparing conditions in Ontario with those in Quebec when Ontario was operating under a prohibition law, the board said:

"The experience of Ontario with prohibition was the same as that of the various American states," the board asserts. "Prosperity increased, labor was more productive, drunkenness and crime fell off and the general health was greatly improved."

Turning to conditions in British Columbia, Manitoba and other provinces, the board declares Government control has been no more effective than in Quebec.

"The brewers who are asking a monopoly of the intoxicating liquor trade in the United States," it asserts, "are as troublesome there and elsewhere as they are in the United States."

DAUGHERTY CASE DEFENSE CLOSES

Rests Unexpectedly and Jury Is Excused

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The defense rested unexpectedly today in the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy trial. The jury was excused and motions for striking out parts of evidence and direction of verdicts acquitting the defendants were denied by Judge Mack. Court was adjourned until noon until 2 o'clock, when summations will begin. Neither Miller nor Daugherty took the stand.

William Rand, counsel for Miller, made his summation this afternoon. Max Steuer, counsel for Daugherty, is to make his tomorrow morning and United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner is to make the Government's summation tomorrow afternoon. Judge Mack is expected to change the jury Friday.

FORMER FIRE CHIEF NAMED

Peter E. Walsh, formerly chief of the Boston Fire Department, though retired in 1922, is to be recalled to service by Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner, and appointed superintendent of the fire prevention division of the department. A partial reorganization is planned, Mayor Nichols said.

LADY ASTOR BIDS AMERICA ADIEU

Pays Queen Marie a Tribute,
Pleads for World Peace,
Defends Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Lady Astor has left New York on board the steamship Aquitania of the Cunard Line for her home in England. Before sailing she paid a tribute to Queen Marie of Rumania, expressed her opinion of Dean Inge, whose recent comments on England have attracted worldwide notice, made a plea for world peace, and defended prohibition.

When Lady Astor went aboard ship she locked herself in her stateroom to be interviewed. She declared she had "talked herself out." It was then that a reporter called to her through the closed door and asked her what she thought about Queen Marie.

"I believe the English-speaking peoples are destined to take the lead in serving mankind because they have in their thought a clear conception of that principle of freedom, justice, mercy and government without which real progress is impossible and which is enshrined in such English-speaking acts as the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the British and American Constitutions."

STERLING PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 (AP)—A portrait in oils of John W. Sterling, class of 1864, benefactor of Yale University, was unveiled in Sterling chemistry laboratory today by George H. Church, a trustee of Mr. Sterling's estate, who presented it to the university. President James Rowland Angell accepted it behalf of the institution. The faculty and graduate students of the chemistry department attended the ceremony. The portrait is by George B. Torrey, New York artist.

One of the greatest memorials at Yale will be the Sterling library, just begun, which when finished, will have cost many millions of dollars.

WHAT IS YOUR MEASURE OF MOTOR-CAR VALUE?

ROLLS-ROYCE

EVERYONE has standards of comparison in buying a motor-car—or even in thinking about one. Some superlative day's run over difficult roads; some quick, flashing performance of motor on hill; or some sure response of brakes in a crisis.

But unless you already own and ride in a Rolls-Royce, there is waiting for you a new conception of motor-car value—a new assurance of comfortable miles, and of safety, a new measure of mechanical perfection with resulting flexibility and silence.

To ride in a Rolls-Royce is to grant it supremacy in all these particulars. To own one is to realize that this car is not only the epitome of smartness and comfort, but that it is, also, the wisest of investments. Every mechanical part is guaranteed against failure for three years. Many owners have received more than 20 years of uninterrupted service.

You are cordially invited to ride in a Rolls-Royce for 100 miles over any roads you may select. More than likely, this ride will mean for you a new measure of motor-car value.

BOSTON SHOWROOMS
1035 Commonwealth Avenue

BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS IN LEADING CITIES

ELECTRIC LIGHT DATE OBSERVED

Thirty-Five Radio Stations
to Aid 47th Anniversary
of Edison's Invention

"Electric Night," marking the anniversary of the invention of the incandescent lamp by Thomas A. Edison and therefore a national observance only, will become worldwide Oct. 21 when 50 radiating stations scattered throughout the world will join in offering programs to mark the forty-seventh anniversary of Edison's epochal invention in Canada.

The board explained that its conclusions were based upon a personal survey by Ernest A. Grant, its assistant research secretary, and upon government documents, newspaper articles and other material. It added

after months of patient work, Edison carbonized a piece of cotton sewing thread bent into a loop. This he sealed in a glass globe from which the air had been exhausted. The lamp was put on an electric circuit and was lighted brightly to incandescence and burned steadily for 40 hours.

That marked the start of a practical incandescent lamp. From this lamp, with its sewing thread filament, has grown the electric light and power industry which in 1925 showed a gross revenue of \$1,470,000,000 with an estimated capitalization in 1926 of \$7,500,000,000.

**BETTERING OF NATION'S
POSTERS TO BE STUDIED**

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Discussion of standards of practice in the new code adopted by the Outdoor Advertising Association of America to improve poster panel and painted display bulletins of the Nation will take place at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the association in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18 to 23. This was announced here at headquarters of the organization of 2000 owners of outdoor advertising plants in 14,000 cities and towns of the United States and Canada.

For Governor, Charles E. Manierre

For Lieutenant-Governor, Ella L. McCarthy of Syracuse.

For Comptroller, Nell Dow Cranmer of Elmira.

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RADIO

USE OF SUPER-REGENERATION IS DESCRIBED

New Experimental Work in Short-Wave Field Is Possible

Details for constructing a super-regenerative short-wave receiver that is making excellent distance records are given in this article by Mr. Dallin. Here super-regeneration shows what it really can do, and this without the objectionable hiss that accompanies this circuit on radiotelephone frequencies. For the short-wave fan and all amateurs, we recommend its consideration.

By EDWIN B. DALLIN

Major, E. H. Armstrong in 1922 stated that a super-regenerative set should be extremely efficient on short waves, and that the sensitivity should increase with the square of the frequency received. We should then expect very high amplification on the very short waves that are being used more and more at the present time for communication over long distances.

The various noises associated with the super-regenerative circuit precluded the radio public against it, the most serious noise being that of the control or modulating frequency. In order that the super-regenerative circuit shall operate successfully, there must be a great difference between the received and modulating frequencies. In order that a wavelength of 400 meters or 750 kilocycles, for instance, be efficiently received, a modulating frequency of about 10,000 cycles is necessary. This produces a disagreeable squeal in the set and makes it a rather unsatisfactory set for ordinary radiotelephony.

The efficiency varies with the square of the ratio of frequencies, and when we use this system on very short waves, we can increase the modulating frequency to a point where it ceases to be audible, and there will still be a large ratio between the frequencies.

There are two methods of using this super-regenerative receiver.

For receiving radiotelegram programs and modulated telegraph signals.

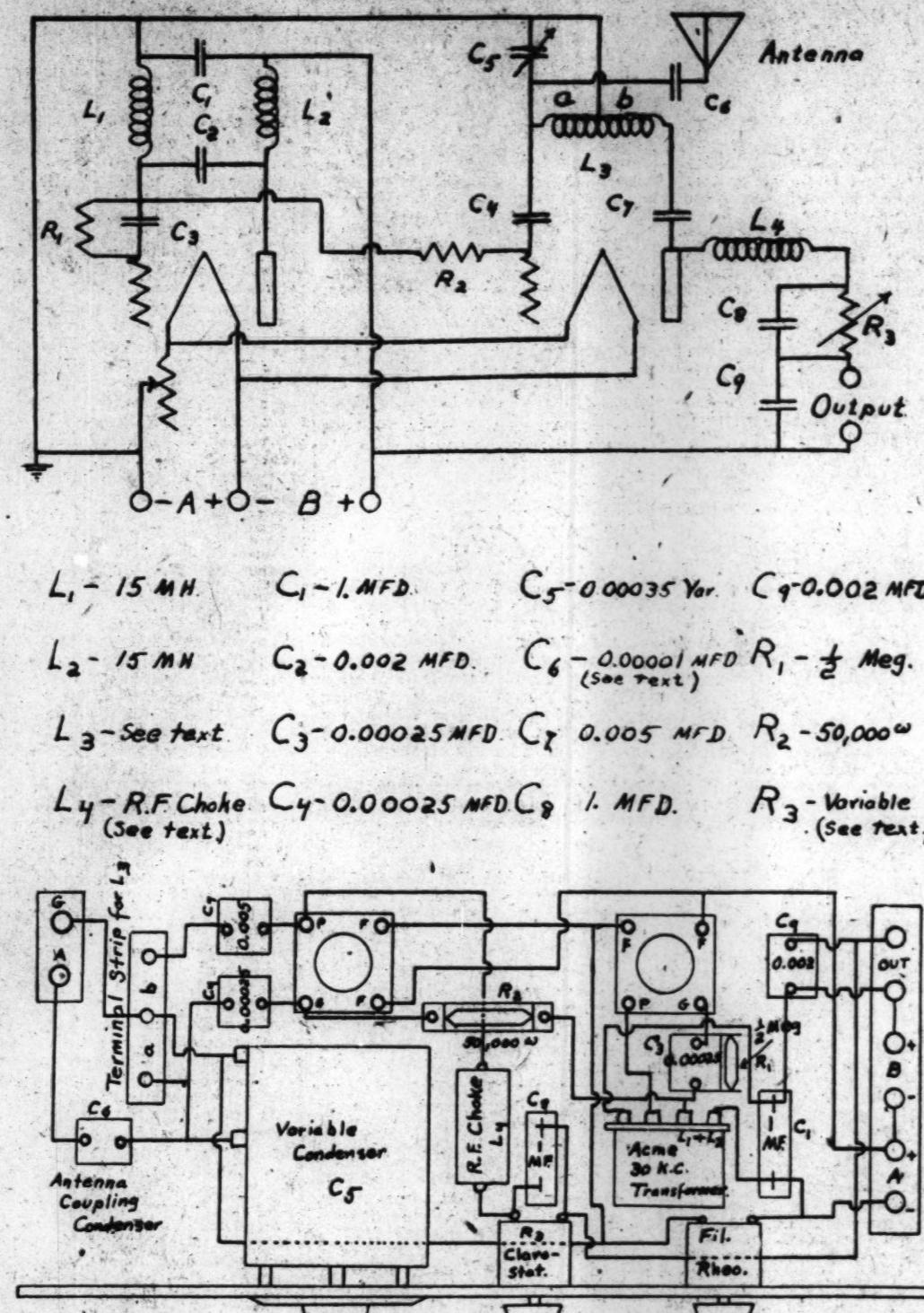
For receiving unmodulated continuous-wave telegraph signals.

In the first case it is only necessary to use two tubes, but in the second case it is necessary to use an additional tube as a separate heterodyne in order to get a clear best-note, without which, difficulty would be found in copying the signals. The control of this tube is very simple and a convenience.

The two-tube receiver will be described first. It will be apparent from the diagram that the grid of the short-wave regenerator is coupled to the long-wave control circuit through a high resistance, thus reducing the effect of the capacity of the control circuit on the short-wave circuit. Since, as was explained before, the regenerative action is inversely proportional to the ratio of capacity to inductance, any reduction of total capacity will cause the set to operate more easily.

In the diagram, L_1 and L_2 are specified as 15 millihenries each, but this value is not critical. The Acme 30 KC transformer shown in the assembly sketch will have the right inductance if the top half of the iron core is removed. Be sure and connect it as shown in the assembly sketch in order to have the direction of winding correct for oscillating.

The variable resistance R_1 should vary from about 2000 ohms or less to about 20,000 ohms. The "Clarostat"



is suggested as one that will cover the range smoothly.

The antenna coupling condenser C_4 should be kept very small in order that the total capacity of the set shall be of low value. A small neutralizing condenser is suitable for the purpose and the capacity should not exceed 0.00004 mfd. It is very difficult to make a suitable radio-frequency choke and it is recommended that a Samson No. 35 choke be used.

It may be constructed according to any of the well-known methods of short-wave coil construction, and in any case should be made up of fairly large size wire, otherwise the circuit will not oscillate freely at the extreme values of tuning capacity. The number of turns for L_1 is given in the chart below.

The winding form should be three inches in diameter for all coils except the 18 to 30-meter range, where it should be $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

These wavelength ranges are only approximate, as many things will change the values slightly, but the relative values should remain the same.

The operation of this super-regenerative set is considerably different from the majority of sets of this type. There are only two controls, the tuning condenser and the variable resistance, which acts as a sensitivity control as well as a volume control.

Do not expect the set to be quiet when operating at its most sensitive point, as it will pick up all sorts of

stray disturbances, but it will be extraordinarily sensitive at that point. By using the proper value of variable resistance it should be possible to hear WGY on any of its numerous short wavelengths, or KDKA on

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8 p.m.—Remington Band, "radiocast from Capitol Theater, Ilion, N. Y. Edwin S. Dickey, conductor; J. Kennedy, piano; 9:30—Alberta Keillor, Eddie Adams, pianist. 10—Weather report.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (385 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Baseball scores. 7:30—From New York studio, "Anglo-Persians."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Organ recital. 7:30—Tales and music. 8:30—Musical program.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8 p.m.—Remington Band, "radiocast from Capitol Theater, Ilion, N. Y. Edwin S. Dickey, conductor; J. Kennedy, piano; 9:30—Alberta Keillor, Eddie Adams, pianist. 10—Weather report.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (344 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Jubilee singers. 8—Musical program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (485 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Concert program, "Anglo-Persians," with WEAF from New York. 10:30—Special program.

WEAF, New York City (485 Meters)

6 to 12 p.m.—Hotel Sevilla String

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 8

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

9 p.m.—A three-act play, "Paddy and the Trick," by the Saint George's Dramatic Club. 10—The dinner period, acts by R. Gander, with music between acts by members of Saint George's Choir.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

9:30 p.m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Romani and his King Edward concert orchestra. 9—Studio concert.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (327 Meters)

7 p.m.—News of the day. 7:30—Sports roundup. 8—Hour of music. 10—Van Vorx Hour of Song. 11—Jaccha Guerich's dance orchestra.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (375 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside Inn.

WPGO, Atlantic City, N. J. (380 Meters)

6:15 p.m.—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Dinner Maids. 8—Musical. 8:30—Musicale. 9:30—Gilda Quintet. 10—Piano.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:15 p.m.—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Dinner Maids. 8—Musical. 8:30—Musicale. 9:30—Gilda Quintet. 10—Piano.

WBZ, Boston, Massachusetts. (348 Meters)

6:15 p.m.—Newspaper highlights. 6:30—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—McEnelly's orchestra. 7:30—Radio Forum. 8—Musical. 8:30—Samuel Polanayi, violinist. 9:15—Momentus; concert orchestra under Robert Faloff. 10—Dinner. 10:30—Samuel Polanayi, violinist. 11—Jaccha Guerich's dance orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Bretton Hall String Quartet.

WZAP, Newark, Evening News. (7:30)

Crystal Palace orchestra. 8—Frank Schambach, sitarist, and Joseph M. Barnett, harpist. 8:30—Samuel Polanayi, violinist. 9:15—Momentus; concert orchestra under Robert Faloff.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (385 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Sports roundup. 8—Hour of music. 10—Van Vorx Hour of Song. 11—Jaccha Guerich's dance orchestra.

WZAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (375 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside Inn.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Dream Daddy with boys 10—Dinner. 10:30—Organ recital. 11—Hour of music.

WCIA, Philadelphia, Pa. (375 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Instrumental Trio. 8—Musical.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (485 Meters)

8 p.m.—Organ recital. Arthur Scott Brock. 7:30—Dinner music. 8:15—Organ recital. 9:15—Ambassador concert orchestra. 10—Jaccha Guerich's dance orchestra. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WLTJ, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Dream Daddy with boys 10—Dinner. 10:30—Organ recital. 11—Hour of music.

WVCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Farm

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (485 Meters)

Pan orchestra. 7:30—Daily sport review. 7:45—Concert, violin and piano.

WEAF, New York City orchestra. 8—Radio orchestra.

WEAF, New York City orchestra. 8—Radio

Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Above the Roof Line

By ROBERT SETH LINDSTROM
Architect

ROOF lines are being made more sightly in the commercial building architecture of the present day to meet the demands of an awakening public opinion. A quarter of a century ago when such buildings reached a height of six stories, the maxima or points above the top of the building or points of the roof line were not seen except from the street level. But since the erection of skyscrapers the roofs of lower buildings have generally become offensive to the public eye, due to the lack of architectural composition and treatment of water tanks, penthouses, smokestacks, parapet walls, chimneys, flag poles, radio towers, signs, etc.

The newer types of buildings are being erected with the entire structure, including the features above the roof line, designed and constructed of the same kind of materials as the main part, thereby forming a complete picture from four points of the compass. This has resulted in sightly roof lines for our neighbors to view from their office windows in place of the dilapidated and bulky unpainted water tanks which are common spectacles out of skyscraper windows in almost every city today.

In many instances, the architect or engineer is to blame for the unsightly roof lines that may be found consisting in tall buildings and for the lack of architectural treatment of what is above the roof. Usually when the plans are furnished the features beyond the roof line are merely outlined or dotted in on the elevations, more as an indication of their location than as a part of the building as a whole.

When a sketch of a structure is rendered for the owner it is generally made by the artist from a point of view that will display the finished facade on the street frontage, for the horizon line is generally taken at the second story level where the picture will present the most pleasing view of the building with smokestack, water tanks and penthouses.

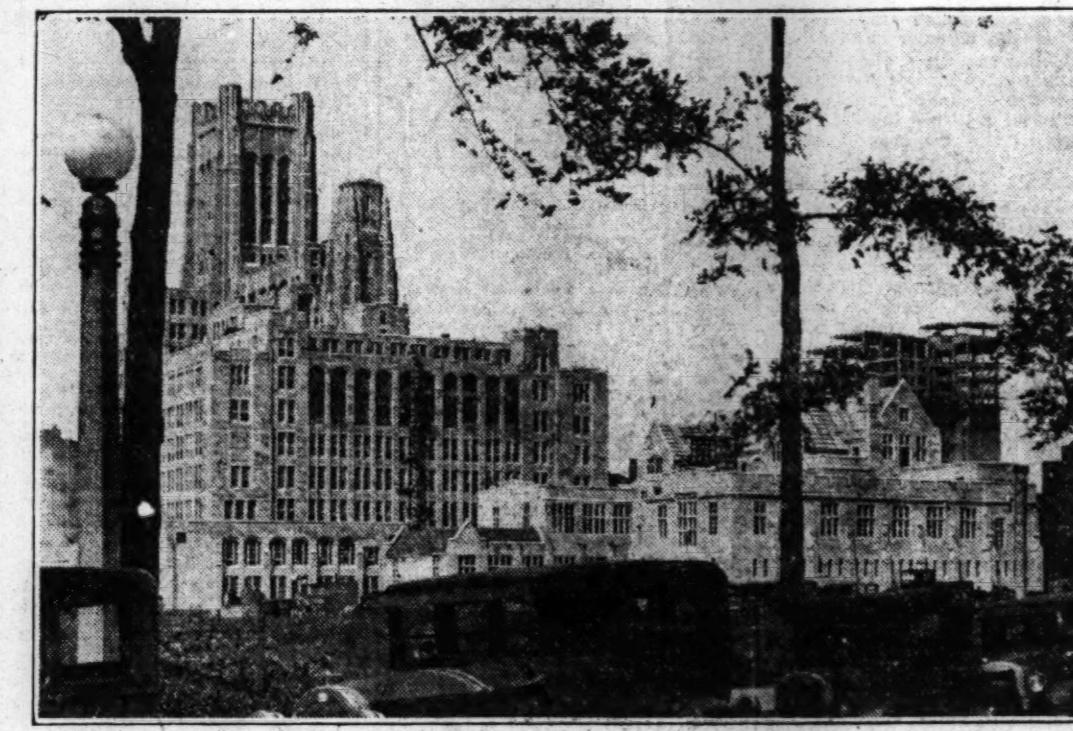
If the architect also furnished a bird's-eye view above the roof line, he would give more attention to the parts of the building extending above the roof as this would bring out the features that are so conspicuous to the public after the building is erected.

Whether the structure be commercial, office, manufacturing or hotel in six or twenty-five stories the parts extending above the roof are not typically typical in all such cases. They include the houses on the roof for elevator machinery and stairs, the smokestack and water tanks.

For fire protection and safety, elevators and staircases in modern buildings are encased in fire-resistant walls, a requirement of building ordinances in the larger cities. The elevators and staircases may be placed in one shaft extending up through the roof and forming there a housing for elevator machinery and water tanks as well. This naturally makes a tower above the roof line. When architecturally treated, the tower becomes a practical means of making the roof line more sightly.

A clock, which is always an attraction to the public and a mark of distinction, may be placed at the top of the tower. Instead of a clock the trade-mark of the occupant, if a manufacturer, may be used, saving the

Wiebold Hall, Northwestern University, Chicago, With the Small Tapering Tower, Left Center. This is a Chimney, Designed in Decorative Accordance With the Building as a Whole.



Bardelys the Magnificent"

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—World Premier of John Gilbert in "Bardelys the Magnificent," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, adapted from the story by Rafael Sabatini, and directed by King Vidor, at the Carthart Circle Theatre.

This is a massive costume picture, intermittently impressive. Here and there the picture reaches splendid photodramatic heights, with wealth of atmosphere, fine acting, and the charm of unusual entertainment, only to tumble into stratas of artificiality and hokum, with the good, the bad and the indifferent popping in and out kaleidoscopically.

The story concerns a popular court braggart who makes a wager that he will wed a certain girl, reputed to be difficult to have, and she goes on this quest, having adventures, fighting duels, narrowly escaping the gallows, and in the end marrying the girl. An ancient story formula, truly. And it was produced, as a whole, conventionally, except toward the end, where Gilbert out-Douglases Mr. Fairbanks himself in his spectacular escape from the gallows.

Mr. Vidor is unquestionably one of the most capable of American directors. He has vision, an extraordinary intuitive understanding of characterization, ability, and a wide knowledge of the mechanics of picture making. Yet Bardelys is far from being Vidor at his best. Here and there one saw the distinctive Vidor touch, firm, sure and appealingly convincing, but the touch was not sustained. Perhaps Vidor wasn't particularly happy in making this—many American directors aren't after they start a costume picture—he may have been trying to follow strict instructions and keep the picture down somewhere near the "box office angle."

John Gilbert gave a variegated performance in the leading role, a performance which added no new glitter to his starring scintillations, nor for that matter, did it dim them to any degree.

The most sincere performance of the production was given by Eleanor Boardman as the girl. Other good performances were given by Arthur Lubin as King Louis XIII, Theodore von Eltz as Lesperon, George K. Arthur as Saint Eustache, and Roy D'Arcy as Chastelleraut. Carli Eller, one of the most popular moving picture theater orchestra leaders in the West, arranged a splendid score for the picture.

New York Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
AN ALL-ILLINOIS Art Exhibition is the first of the assemblies of local artists of the season, and the first of an organization of "native sons" and adopted citizens who promote painting and sculpture in the Prairie State. The success of the "Hoosier Society" which has exhibited under the auspices of the Daughters of Indiana in this city several years, led to the activity of the All-Illinois whose hall was set rolling by a committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

Counting all the organizations in Chicago supplemented by the Rockford, Springfield, Elgin, Aurora, Decatur and a number of art societies and museum groups in the State University, various college towns, and independent centers, the possibilities for interest and response are encouraging.

All who support American painting and sculpture and the budding geniuses of rural neighborhoods, as well as city studios believe in the community movement. Far better a friendly circle of appreciation such as meets a resident artist in Evanston or Peoria or a down-state village, than the loneliness of a great city. The Art Institute Alumni Association records leading artists in New York and California with cities between, point to Illinois as the homeland of many. A few, Lorado Taft, Oliver Dennis Grover and Orson Lowell, never forget the limitless skies above the Prairies state and the inspiration of mid-western nature—it's rivers, cornfields and orchards. Thus an All-Illinois Art Exhibition to have the true flavor, must reflect the varying communities of different conditions between Chicago and the Ohio River at the south.

About 700 works of art confronted the jury at the Galleries of Carson Pirie Scott & Company. In order to protect the conservatives and to give freedom to the independent two juries were named, the entering artists stating whether they wished the consideration of Jury A or Jury B. After some 24 societies of the allied arts, including musicians, support the plan. There are independent groups having receptions every day, and so a certain loyalty is rising to support this venture. Just as the community groups meet to make a state fair a success.

Charles Waldron has been engaged for "The Challenge of Youth," soon to be produced in New York.

Warren Hill has replaced Tom Powers in "Spring Magic," Rachel Crothers' musical version of "39 East."

"We Americans" will open at the Sam H. Harris Theater on Oct. 12.

Robert Warwick is about to enter vaudeville in a sketch, "The Brave Man," by Thomas Burke.

Other doors now open leading to exhibitions of art are the Montrou-

main facade of the building below the roof line.

This manner of treatment is gradually being adopted in American cities. Going farther, some of the most recent new buildings, as is widely known, are designed with setbacks so that the apex of the building naturally terminates in a tower effect, taking in tanks, elevator machine, etc., often makes the whole building appear more like an edifice than simply a mercantile structure.

The argument for a tower inclosing wood water tanks is strengthened by the better fire protection resulting in case of a sprinkled building where this type of protection depends on the water in the tank not being prematurely cut off.

In addition to the scrap and litter,

FIND THE SMOKESTACK

expense of unsightly metallic signs which are costly to maintain and often seen but by comparative few. The imposing effect of a combination of sheltering stairs, elevators, etc., often makes the whole building appear more like an edifice than simply a mercantile structure.

The argument for a tower inclosing

water tanks, penthouses, smokestacks, parapet walls, chimneys, flag poles, radio towers, signs, etc.

The newer types of buildings are being erected with the entire structure, including the features above the roof line, designed and constructed of the same kind of materials as the main part, thereby forming a complete picture from four points of the compass. This has resulted in sightly roof lines for our neighbors to view from their office windows in place of the dilapidated and bulky unpainted water tanks which are common spectacles out of skyscraper windows in almost every city today.

In many instances, the architect or engineer is to blame for the unsightly roof lines that may be found consisting in tall buildings and for the lack of architectural treatment of what is above the roof. Usually when the plans are furnished the features beyond the roof line are merely outlined or dotted in on the elevations, more as an indication of their location than as a part of the building as a whole.

When a sketch of a structure is

rendered for the owner it is generally made by the artist from a point of view that will display the finished facade on the street frontage, for the horizon line is generally taken at the second story level where the picture will present the most pleasing view of the building with smokestack, water tanks and penthouses.

If the architect also furnished a

bird's-eye view above the roof line, he would give more attention to the parts of the building extending above the roof as this would bring out the features that are so conspicuous to the public after the building is erected.

Whether the structure be commer-

cial, office, manufacturing or hotel in six or twenty-five stories the parts extending above the roof are not typically typical in all such cases. They include the houses on the roof for elevator machinery and stairs, the smokestack and water tanks.

For fire protection and safety, ele-

vators and staircases in modern

buildings are encased in fire-resistant

walls, a requirement of building or-

dinaries in the larger cities. The

elevators and staircases may be

placed in one shaft extending up

through the roof and forming there

a housing for elevator machinery

and water tanks as well. This natu-

rally makes a tower above the roof line. When architecturally treated, the tower becomes a practical means of

making the roof line more sightly.

A clock, which is always an at-

traction to the public and a mark of

distinction, may be placed at the top

of the tower. Instead of a clock the

trade-mark of the occupant, if a man-

ufacturer, may be used, saving the

rusty deteriorating tanks, and decaying brick parapet walls which one may view from the top stories of skyscrapers in almost every big city, the observer may notice bulky overhanging cornices covered with dust and soot. The question which these raise is "Why have such a cornice on any ordinary type of building?"

In the first place the large pro-

jecting cornice of a building facing

a street or alley decreases the light

at the street level and also causes

dark shadows below the cornice which prevent angular rays of sun-

light from being reflected below.

The large building across the

street from the writer's office has re-

cently removed its big cornice and

replaced it with a modern type of

parapet wall. This has increased

the light below to an extent where

the writer's office and those on other

floors of his building no longer find

artificial illumination necessary in

the daytime, a feature which naturally increases the value of the offices.

The cost of materials and con-

struction and also of the constant

upkeep of a bulky cornice would pay

for the cost of facing the parapet

walls, penthouses and smokestacks

with the same kinds of building ma-

terials, in the same design, as the

rusty deteriorating tanks, and decaying

brick parapet walls which one may

view from the top stories of sky-

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The large building across the

street from

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Margaret of Butternut Valley

By MILLICENT TAYLOR

"YOU oughtn't to have talked to your mother like that," Aunt Hattie remarked, setting the dishes into the pan.

"But it's true—I'm so bored with this little town," Margaret declared in a quivering voice.

"No business to let yourself be. Your mother loves it, and so do you before you went away to school. Besides, you know your mother's just dreamed of this summer with you home here on the old place before you leave for college. Four years was a long time for her to let Grandma Ralton have you."

Aunt Hattie pushed the glasses toward Margaret's end of the kitchen table.

"One summer is little enough to spend sharing all the advantages you're supposed to have. Though I must confess, Margaret," and she scolded the plates vigorously, "if a fashionable boarding school and vacations traveling always make such a snob out of a girl that she can't live any more in her own home town I'm glad I had to go without."

Margaret caught a splashing tear with the border of her dish towel. "You haven't any idea what it's like. Aunt Hattie," she objected hotly. "Four summers in Europe and winter trips to the South are wonderful years at Knollslea. Here, with all my friends, there's so lonely!"

"What about Janet Howe? She's used to be good friends. She's genuine—Janet is. And there are plenty of other girls of your age. There's no need to be lonely."

"I can't help it. I feel imprisoned in Morrisville and I can't stand it." Then bursting into tears, Margaret Ralton, recently captain of her basketball team and president of her graduating class, flared out of the low, farmhouse kitchen and flung herself into the hammock under the butternut trees to sob.

Janet Howe

Some minutes later, on looking up, she saw Janet Howe on the front steps talking to Mrs. Ralton. Janet had been Margaret's best friend before Knollslea days, but gradually Margaret had let the friendship drop. "Hello, Jane," she called. "Another cake?"

"Yes—just a simple one." After an affectionate good-by to Mrs. Ralton, Janet was walking briskly toward the gate when, glancing at Margaret, she noticed her evident unhappiness. She came shyly over to the hammock.

"We missed you at the village hall the other night. The summer people from Star Lake Lodge were there so I thought you might come."

"I didn't want to. Small-town programs just bore me." Even as Margaret replied she knew that disparaging an entertainment which might mean much to Janet was poor sportsmanship.

Janet received this in silence, but the flash in her dark eyes quickly switched to violet. "I suppose you're busy anyway, writing to all your school friends," she said gently. "Well, I must go—no bread for supper."

But Margaret wanted companionship, even though she was still thinking chiefly of herself. "Do stay and talk," she begged. "I'm so lonely! The girls I go with all write about their yachting and house parties, while I'm just marooned here." Tears of self pity filled her eyes again.

"I suppose Morrisville does seem tame to you," Janet replied slowly, "but it's a sweet old town, and we

Serving, Saving and Spending

How Some Girls Make Pocket Money

BIRDIE FRANSEN, a 15-year-old girl, living near a lumber camp in northern Minnesota, is earning pocket money by making and selling candy. She has been employed in this business, as she calls it, for some time now, and has a big market for her product in the neighborhood.

Even when a little tot, she was interested in helping her mother make candy, and two years ago she made some herself which she sold for \$3 to a lady who was going to have the sweets for a picnic. This sale gave her an idea, and immediately she produced a gallon pailful of delicious chocolate confection, put it up in attractive paper bags, and went out among her friends and sold it at 10 cents a bag. To her surprise, all the candy was disposed of before noon.

With high hopes she hurried home and started to manufacture another supply of confection. She now sells two kinds of candies: one a chocolate, the other a lemon type. She takes great pains to make both kinds attractive and palatable, and they are really very fine candy. She is most proud of her lemon drops, because they are made according to her own recipe, and sell quickly to all sorts of people. She makes her candy in the kitchen when her mother is either not using it or is just doing some light cooking.

The candy is put up in pretty boxes lined with oil paper, so the contents look clean and attractive. Cleanliness, says Birdie, is very important, for if the wrappers are soiled, nobody wants to buy the candy. She buys the boxes at a 10-cent store, and uses two different sizes, which, when filled, sell at 25 and 50 cents apiece.

Some of the confection is also put up in attractive paper bags, which are sold for 10 and 15 cents. The bags are obtained from a grocer. Besides this, she disposes of a lot of candy in quantities, for use at picnics and bazaars, and this, of course, is sold for less because the orders, being quite large, yield a good profit anyway.

She does not find it difficult to sell her product, and the advantage of her business is, she says, that she can always sell again to the same people. She constantly endeavors to increase the number of her regular

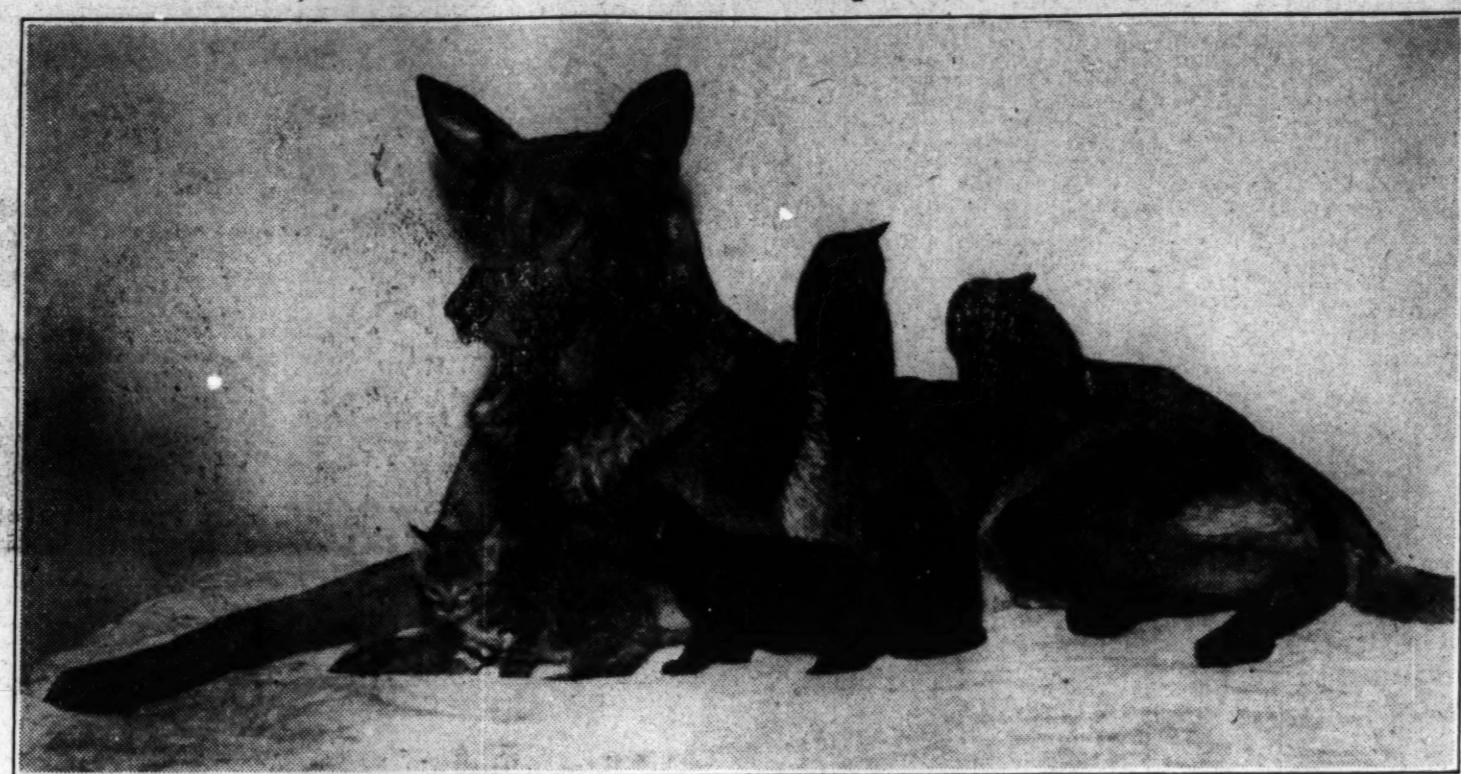
customers, and as soon as she gets a new one, she puts down his name, address and telephone number in a notebook. Then, whenever she has a supply of candy, she calls up some of her patrons whom she believes might be ready to buy. The result is usually a few orders, and she fills them promptly and delivers them herself, or sends them by parcel post. Much of her candy is sold to the men at the lumber camp near the town, and she makes frequent visits to the camp, disposing of from 10 to 20 boxes of her confection every time. Most people enjoy candy, she says, and they will buy readily, if it is good and the price is right. Last year she made a clear profit of \$50 with this.

Here is an opportunity for girls to earn some pocket money. Learn to make an excellent candy of some popular kind, put it up in attractive boxes, and sell it by the same method that Birdie Franzen employs. Set your price according to the prices charged for similar candy in your town.

The Adventures of Waddles



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said. "She did not want to take the money from her family when there were younger ones to educate. So she's earning it, and she has won a scholarship. She is studying in the evenings under college guidance, and next year she will be ready."

"Of course, I want you," Janet's clear low voice came over the wire. "Besides, there's so much that you can share with us stay-at-homes. We tell me."

"No doubt you didn't give her a chance," Aunt Hattie called from the dining room. "She was probably hearing all about your dreary summer and how much grander your life was abroad."

"And I certainly need all of you," Margaret declared, her words ringing with conviction.

"Janet's a darling," she told her mother as she hung up the receiver and rang off. Mrs. Ralton's eyes were sparkling.

"After you left, honey, I missed the girls keenly," she said. "Do you remember how they just lived over here? But Janet's been like a daughter. Until you came home she dropped in every single day, and often brought some friend. It was not the same as having young folks running in and out, but it helped. Are you going to the Lawrences?"

"Yes. And Mother," Margaret burst out eagerly, sliding into her mother's lap. "I've a plan to talk out with you—a plan for all the girls here—a way I can share what Aunt Hattie calls the advantages I'm supposed to have!—Oh, Mother, such a wonderful plan!"

(To be continued.)

The Kurdistan Rug

HERE was no light in the cozy living room but the ruddy glow of the fire. There was no sound but the gentle ticking of the tall clock in the corner, whose hands indicated that the time was nearly midnight. A breath of expectancy seemed to hang in the air, and the reason for it was that a stranger was in the room.

The newcomer was none other than the lovely rug which lay warmly before the hearth. All the other furniture in the room was anxious to start conversation, but it was up to the wood-basket to begin. It had always been the rule in this little room that whenever a stranger was brought here, the piece of furniture nearest the newcomer was to address him and lead him to talk of himself. The wood-basket was undoubtedly nearest to the new rug.

The clock struck midnight—12 solemn notes.

"You look very comfortable stretched out there before the fire," said the wood-basket kindly as the last tone died away. "Are you glad to be here?"

"Very," returned the rug.

"The heat reminds me of the warmth of my native land."

"That is pleasant," said the basket. "May I ask what is your native land?"

"I am from Kurdistan," said the rug. There was a long pause. The wood-basket wondered if it were going to have to admit that it was ignorant of the existence of the place.

But the Chinese paper knife came to the rescue. "That part of Persia, isn't it? I used to hear of it in China."

Roving Kurds

"They told me to ask you," she replied truthfully. "I want you so much. I can't go in time for supper, but I can be there for the taffy pull."

"Thanks," Margaret answered wistfully, scratching Prince's recumbent figure with the garden rake, "but I don't believe I'll go."

"Of course it isn't like the parties you're used to," Janet ventured.

"The girls are dears, though the sunsets from that hill you keep forever. Perhaps you'll decide differently by night," she suggested, giving Margaret the purring kitten.

"If you do, call up 'Central' or come down by six and hide down with me." Blowing a kiss to Aunt Hattie through the kitchen window, she was off.

They told me to ask you," she finally explained. "Little Jimmy Todd told me yesterday evening that Janet refused to go tonight unless the girls would have you—you ought to know it. They were over at Marian Todd's when it happened. They couldn't think of not having Janet, so they gave in. And you refused—thinking you too good for them!"

"Yes, I refused," Margaret agreed, "but that's not the reason. All the same," she added decisively, "if Janet did that for me, my part is to make her happy that she did it."

She went to the telephone and wound the bell.

"Central? Hello, Janet! I've decided to come after all, if I may. I don't believe I'll go."

It is very rugged and mountainous," returned the rug, pleased to find itself in such friendly company.

The inhabitants of the region are called Kurds. They are a restless, roving people who dearly love their wild country. They live in tents and weave rugs from the wool of the flocks they herd with them in their wanderings. Each weaver spins his own yarns by hand and dyes them by methods traditional in his tribe.

"And were you made by a Kurd?" inquired the brass candlestick on the mantel.

"Yes," replied the rug. "I was woven by a skillful young tribeswoman in the vicinity of Lake Urmia. She was very proud of me; for not only was all the work of the weaving done with her own hands, but she created my pattern and chose my colors as well. It took her months to do this. She is still spinning in her tent until far into the night.

In the daytime she used to take her weaving frame out into the shade of a rock or sprawling tree. How busy her slim brown fingers were tying the countless knots. Her husband used to come to watch her as she worked, but she would never let him give her aid.

"At last I was completed. The man and woman used to sleep on me or spread me out in the mountain shade to sit on. I was very happy.

"Then one day the man told his wife that the Kurds were going to Hamadan, the great rug market, to

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EDUCATIONAL

Growth of Bible Reading in the Schools

BY WILLIAM ROSS HOOD
Author of United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1925, No. 15, "The Bible in the Public Schools."

WHAT appears to have been the first important legal dispute over the reading of the Bible in the public schools was one in Massachusetts in 1866. In a case in the courts of that State the right of a town school board to require that the schools be opened each morning with Scripture reading and prayer was questioned, and the case went to the Supreme Court on appeal. The latter court sustained the power of school boards to enforce such a rule. Since this decision was rendered several other states have had in their court questions involving the legality of Bible reading in the schools, and there have been legislative enactments on the subject in about one-third of the states.

With reference to present practice, the various states may be divided into five classes or groups, as follows: (1) Those whose laws require that the Bible be read in the schools at stated times; (2) those in which Bible reading in the schools is permitted by specific statutory sanction; (3) those in which it is permitted under general terms of the law or by common consent; (4) those in which stated Bible reading in the public schools is of doubtful validity; and (5) those in which such reading is not permitted.

When First Required

Massachusetts was the first of the states to pass a law requiring that the Bible be read in the public schools; its first legislative act directing that Bible reading be included in the daily school program was passed in 1855. The other 10 states of the first group have enacted their compulsory laws within the last 15 years. The 10, with the years of adoption of their respective Bible reading requirements, are: Pennsylvania, 1913; Tennessee, 1915; New Jersey, 1916; Alabama, 1919; Georgia, 1921; Delaware, 1922; Maine, 1923; Kentucky, 1924; Florida, 1925; Idaho, 1925.

Here is indubitable evidence that the practice of reading the Bible in the public schools is growing in popular favor. Ten states in little more than 10 years have legally fixed its reading in the schools program. Additional evidence of the same trend will be seen in a number of court decisions involving the legality of the use of the Bible in the schools. A majority of these decisions have been favorable to such use.

Exclusive of Massachusetts, whose court decision has already been mentioned, there are three states of the first group whose supreme courts have delivered opinions on Bible reading in the public schools, and all of these have been favorable. The Maine Supreme Court held it not unconstitutional for a school board to require that the Bible be read in the schools, and in Georgia and Kentucky cases its reading was declared not "sectarian instruction" within the meaning of the Constitution of those two states. While not belonging to Group I, as the schools there is want of likeness, the state Supreme Court has decided that the Bible is not a sectarian book. But an Illinois decision runs to the contrary.

Laws of the compulsory kind are generally alike in that their intent is to require daily readings from the Bible, but in some other phases there is want of likeness. Illinois, for example, prescribes "readings from the Holy Bible"; New Jersey, "at least five verses from that portion of the Bible known as the Old Testament"; Pennsylvania, "at least 10 verses from the Holy Bible." Several states provide for excusing from attendance upon the reading exercises all pupils whose parents so request. It is also provided in some cases that no comment shall be made upon the passage read.

Six Permitting

There are six states whose laws expressly permit Bible reading in the schools. These constitute our second group; they are Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Dakota. In Iowa and Kansas there have been court decisions favorable to the use of the Bible in the schools. The laws of this group of states would seem to indicate the intent of the legislature concerned to safeguard the Scriptures against exclusion under interpretation placed upon constitutional or statutory inhibition of religious or sectarian

teaching. For example, the North Dakota law declares: "The Bible shall not be deemed a sectarian book. It shall not be excluded from any public school."

The largest group of states under the classification made here comprises those whose statutes are silent on Bible reading in the schools, but in whose schools it is permitted under general terms of the law or by common consent. In this group are 20 states and the District of Columbia. The following belong here:

Arkansas	North Carolina
Colorado	Ohio
Connecticut	Oregon
Maryland	Rhode Island
Mississippi	South Carolina
Missouri	Texas
Montana	Utah
Nebraska	Vermont
New Hampshire	Virginia
New Mexico	West Virginia

In four of these states—Nebraska,

Ohio, Texas and Vermont—common consent has been in greater or less degree reinforced by favorable court decisions.

States in this article classified as doubtful are California and Michigan. In the former, the Supreme Court decided that any version of the Bible may be placed in public school libraries but did not decide whether the Bible reading as a part of the school exercises is in contravention of law. The Michigan court held, in a particular case before it, that the reading of Bible stories emphasizing "moral precepts" is not unconstitutional, if the reader makes no comment and pupils are permitted to absent themselves, but the decision was inconclusive with regard to some other aspects of the matter. However, notwithstanding this uncertain

decision, the Scriptures are read in many schools of this State.

There are nine states in which Bible reading at stated times in the public schools is not permitted. Under a ruling of the Arizona State Board of Education, pupils in that State may not be given religious instruction in school hours, and in Wyoming a clause of the State Constitution is widely understood to prohibit any requirement that children attend religious exercises or instruction in the schools.

In an Illinois Supreme Court decision, reading the Bible in the schools was held to be "sectarian instruction." A Louisiana decision declared Bible reading to be a discrimination against the Jews, where both Old and New Testaments are read, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court said in a case before it that stated reading of the Bible in the schools is sectarian instruction within the meaning of the Constitution of that State.

In two states, Minnesota and Washington, opinions of attorney-generals have been adverse to Bible reading in the schools. Under the Nevada Constitution, any school district which permits "instruction of a sectarian character" forfeits its share of the state school fund, and this has been construed as barring the use of the Bible.

In a decision rendered in 1872, the New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction ruled that there was no authority in the law of that State for using any portion of the regular school hours to conduct religious exercises at which the attendance of pupils was made compulsory. This ruling is still in effect, but the charter of the City of New York permits Bible reading in the public schools of that city.

Respecting the extent to which the Bible is used in the public schools of the country, it may be assumed that in the 11 states having compulsory laws the Bible is generally read, and that the practice varies in the 26 states where its reading is merely permissible. According to data published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1923, of the states where Bible reading was permissible there were only four or five in which little attention was paid to it. In all other states of that group it was widely read. For the nine states where court decisions and other authoritative opinion were adverse to the use of the Bible in the schools, reports were, of course, unfavorable to the reading of it.

You consider that agriculture compares favorably with industry in this prosperity, and how do you reconcile the importation of steel from Germany and of cement in large quantities from Belgium with this prosperity?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926

EDITORIALS

In the Cabinet crisis that Poland is experiencing, Marshal Pilsudski has acted more like a dictator than a Prime Minister, but he has, nevertheless, adhered to the rules that the revised Constitution lays down to govern the relations between the Executive and the Legislature. The Marshal may

Pilsudski and the Polish Constitution choose his Cabinet associates, or rather subordinates, with little concern for the preferences of the Sejm, for the Legislature is not expected to meet until December, when its approval will be necessary for the 1927 appropriations. Meanwhile, the Pilsudski Cabinet may govern the country by executive decrees and ignore the fact that it and its policies are objected to by the deputies.

This procedure, of course, is antiparliamentary, but it is constitutional under the amendments to the Polish framework of government that the Diet consented to last July. These followed the coup d'état of May 12 and the overthrow of the Witos Cabinet. Pilsudski declined election as President of the Republic. "The Constitution as it stands hampers me," he said. "I cannot work under it. I do not wish to be a mere figurehead." The Polish titular executive was modeled on the French President, whose duties are largely ceremonial. The real executive authority was lodged in the Cabinet, which was in bondage to a Legislature so broken up among different political parties that ministries were short lived and administration was corrupt and inefficient. Nor would Pilsudski be Prime Minister. Instead, he was appointed permanent commander-in-chief of the Polish army without parliamentary or Cabinet checks on his freedom of action. This authority was hardly less than he enjoyed five years before as supreme head of the state, before the inauguration of the parliamentary régime. The Bartel Cabinet was willing only because of this military backing; Pilsudski, at the War Office, was the pillar under the veranda.

It was still possible, however, for the Sejm to embarrass, if not to control, the executive, and constitutional amendments were therefore proceeded with. The President of the Republic was empowered to rule by decree during parliamentary recesses. This, in practice, meant that the Prime Minister or the person who controlled him could rule by decree, since the original plan of setting up a presidency on the American model—that is, with executive authority independent of legislative approval—was abandoned. The President of the Republic, furthermore, was given the power to dissolve the Diet and to call new elections within ninety days. These amendments increased the authority of the Prime Minister, rather than of the President; after July 22, the Polish Executive had constitutional weapons with which to fight the Legislature. Nor was the Executive reluctant to use its newly acquired authority. In August, sixty decrees were issued making changes of laws that would have required weeks of wrangling by the Diet. Pilsudski's authority as head of the army was made even more complete and uncontrollable. A constitutional dictatorship was firmly established.

The Cabinet changes now made are more formal than real. The portfolios are redistributed, but the position of the Government is firmly consolidated by the parliamentary recess, during which the Executive may rule by decrees, and by the marshal's control of the army. Apart from the one-man possession of military power, the Polish régime does not differ so radically from the situations in Italy, Spain, and even France and Belgium. The Italian and Spanish dictators are able to govern by ordinances and ignore their parliaments. The financial crises in Belgium and France this summer persuaded these two parliaments to make temporary abdications. Belgium set the example, and its finance decrees helped to stabilize the franc. France at first refused, but the Parliament that was unwilling to give Caillaux the ordinance-making authority he requested, later acceded to Poincaré. There are signs, however, that the French Chamber and Senate are going to be inquisitive about the ways in which this power has been used during the summer parliamentary recess.

At last, and apparently largely as a result of the visit to the Philippines of Col. Carmi Thompson, the personal representative of President Coolidge, it is being realized there, even among the leaders of the radical element, that the prosperity of the people and the development of the archipelago's great natural resources can be best assured by compromising existing political differences. It may be, when the report which Colonel Thompson will submit to the President is made public, that the fact will be disclosed that Senator Quezon and his fellow advocates of immediate and complete independence for the people of the islands have been convinced that their final success will depend upon their ability to develop the natural resources which they possess and their determination to prove to the world their willingness to apply, in all things, those economic practices which insure national solidarity and self-sufficiency.

It has become increasingly apparent in recent years, and even before the visit of the special mission to the islands, that ambitions based upon the hope of obtaining political power have actuated the leaders of the champions of immediate Philippine independence. With this realization, it has become evident that, lacking national solidarity, the people whose welfare and fortunes are chiefly concerned might be far from as happy and prosperous under the conditions urged by the radical leaders as they might be under continued protectorate.

But it is stated that any compromise plan which Senator Quezon and his colleagues will approve must provide for complete domestic autonomy, allowing the Filipinos to draft a constitution for their own government, with all the powers of the present Legislature, plus the power to enact tariff legislation, regulate trade

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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On Leaning Over Walls

If you walk down this length of coast on any week day you will see the peasants sowing hay in the fields, loading turf in the bogs, galloping ponies with panniers of lobsters or mackerel to Roundstone, or driving cattle to the fair at Clifden—every man intent on his business, even if it is only to keep his bullocks to the road and out of Mrs. Macnamara's garden, lest he should get what is called a "rub" of that lady's tongue.

But on Sunday, that same thin and lively road, is deserted by such traffic, and fields which swing round with the scythe are now abandoned and fixed in empty heat. The men and women who were in them during the week are now leaning over those stone walls in contemplation of their own work and possessions, or of somebody else's.

As you pass you see sixes and sevens of villagers in their best clothes, with light tweed caps on the backs of their heads—peaks well up in the air—leaning contentedly on the walls. On the chapel wall they sit, as well as on every wall in the village and out of it, and you run the gauntlet of their shifting, meadowy eyes.

This prospect of leaners—worthy of the brush of another Millet—confirms that old Greek who, when asked for what purpose he was in the world, replied, "For the contemplation of life"—evidence enough that the habit of leaning over walls was known to the ancient Greeks.

And not only in Greece and Ireland do you find it: there are the crowds who watch the excavators and riveters in New York, the Sicilian peasants who lounge in their mountain piazzas, the English clerks who lean over London Bridge and stare into the oily water. This leaning is both physically and mentally a universal attitude.

When I was a boy, I was often commanded to take my hands out of my pockets and to stand upright. After a few strained moments, in which my shoulder blades were nearly meeting and my chest bulged like a grenadier's, my body would obviously relax into its own comfortable disorder. Again, the voice would tell me that either I would acquire what was scornfully called an "intellectual stoop," or, more ominously, I would become like my uncle.

-This last warning gave me an ineffective horror of round shoulders and a secret admiration for that uncle whom to this day I picture with hands luxurious in pockets and shoulders gently rounded like a pair of lazy clouds. He and I were the leaners, the loafers of a terrifyingly upright family who could pull their shoulders back, as with a windlass you tighten a crossbow.

I have never heard if that round, vague uncle was ever vindicated; but it was not long before the world, in the person of a tactful and intimate tailor—are not all tailors, like the world itself, intimate?—told me that my carriage was, in *its genre*, faultless. Since then I have stood like a heron, and can lean on a wall with the best.

Or is it with the worst? For we all admire the upright. Who will rival the Horse Guards, as fixed and still as legends; the immobile London policeman, standing like a promontory with a helmet on top; the bowlike tauntiness of the diver?

We admire the unflinching man who lets the cowboy flick things out of his mouth with a cattle lash: "We reverse the straight line. It becomes a symbol of rectitude, and of purpose undeviated—"steel true and blade-straight" as that idle, leaning fellow, Robert Louis Stevenson, wrote. (How many writers portray the straightforward and simple characters they would have liked to

have success as for leisure.)

The crowds that watch the sad Thames at London Bridge or on the Embankment are hard-working people who have escaped for a few moments to an inward world.

There is a great deal of the leaner in the Englishman; a great deal more of the Greek than of the Roman—the philosophic patriotism of our public speakers to the contrary—for our moderation, that sophrosyne, is surely more remarkable than our empire. Strange this does not seem to be the day of moderation or of empires. Stranger still that the English, who are of all peoples most scattered over the world, whose enterprise has created a worldwide culture and civilization, should do this for leisure—building a wall a thousand times harder to man than the Great Wall of China, for the trifling ease of putting their hands in their pockets and leaning over it.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME
THE September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations serves always as an excellent occasion, readily accepted by Italian journalists, to re-examine the general lines of Fascist foreign policy. This examination does not, however, reveal any new tendency, or indeed anything much more definite than has emerged from the confused and often contradictory démarche in which the Fascist régime have from time to time indulged. The endless repetition of such phrases as that Italy's foreign policy is dictated by a sincere desire for the maintenance of European peace, by the firm determination to increase her prestige, and by the imminent, if not immediate, necessity for expansion, does not afford much help in determining the line she would be likely to follow in any conceivable contingency. To such more or less vague assertions, however, is the mass of written and spoken comment made during the last few months reduced. The reception of any step in foreign policy independent of the general policy which inspires the League of Nations, as, for instance, the Italo-Hispano Treaty, is sufficient to prove, if proof be needed, that the skepticism with which that body is regarded—a skepticism too racial in origin to be considered wholly as an outcome of the Fascist régime—has in no sense abated.

There is, indeed, strong section of the press, chiefly represented in Rome by the Fascist organs, Il Lavoro d'Italia, L'Impero, and La Tribuna, which does not attempt to conceal its contempt for the idealism of Geneva or cease to give warning of dangers involved by too close an association of Italy therein, and will even on occasions assert that Geneva is a pest of anti-Fascism, and therefore unsuitable as a meeting place for the League. This section of public opinion, is never tired of reiterating its views on British or French supremacy within the League, and on the dangers of favoritism for certain powers, always to the exclusion of Italy. Only one consideration, indeed, prevents Italy from advocating a complete abandonment of Geneva—that of the colonial mandates. With the entry of Germany, to which Italy has always declared herself favorable, there appears another formidable competitor for any chances of economic expansion, which may ultimately present themselves, and it would be illogical for even the most violent advocates of nationalism to suggest anything that could possibly prejudice Italy's position in finding a solution to her only real problem of foreign policy.

The director of the Royal State Archives of Rome, Eugenio Casanova, has discovered in the old Rinnocini villa, near Empoli, in Tuscany, several letters written and received by Queen Christina of Sweden, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, who abdicated after a reign of ten years, in 1654. The Queen spent about twenty years in Italy, and her residence in Rome was the Palazzo Corsini. Many of the documents found deal with subjects of small historical interest, but some are really important. The letters are written in several languages—Swedish, German, Italian, French, and Dutch—and throw much interesting light on the history of Italy and Sweden in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The owner of the archives in which these letters have been found has been requested to publish them in their entirety, and he has already been approached by leading Swedish and Italian historians for this purpose.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Facts of Tolstoy's Life

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The interview between Edmund Shulte and Count Leo Tolstoy described not long since in the Monitor is certainly apocryphal.

The account says in part: "My impression of Tolstoy is as vivid now as it was then," said Mr. Shulte. "He had gone into exile, had given up his wealth. He sat outdoors, wearing an old leather apron. He was peeling potatoes."

It is no more possible to prove that Tolstoy never wore an old leather apron or peeled potatoes than it is possible to prove the same negative concerning President Coolidge, but I do not think that anyone who knew him will believe the story. It can, however, be more explicitly refuted by pointing out that Tolstoy did not go "into exile" (that is, did not abandon his home at Yasnya Polyana) until Oct. 23, 1910; that his movements from that time onward till his passing on at Astapovo on Nov. 7, 1910, are told in great detail by his daughter Alexandra, who was with him at Yasnya Polyana, accompanied him on his last journey, and was with him to the end, in a book entitled "Family Views of Tolstoy," which will be published this autumn by Allen & Unwin in London and Houghton Mifflin in Boston, and that during that period Tolstoy neither wore an old leather apron, nor peeled potatoes, nor received

Mr. Shulte.
It has become rather a habit to weave legends round Tolstoy's impressive personality, but now that the facts of his entire life are very fully known, it might be well if people who have inclinations that way were to put a little restraint upon themselves.

ATLANTIC MAINE.

Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Eng.

The Future of Silver

The producers of silver, for ages one of the money metals of the world, are becoming alarmed over the possible effects upon their industry of the adoption by British India of the proposals of the Indian Currency Commission. These include plans for a gradual change from a silver to a gold standard

and of prices, and necessarily involve the sale

of a large part of the great silver reserves which

are the basis of that country's currency. In

addition to the white metal in the possession

of the Government, or deposited in banks, there

exists in India immense quantities hoarded

either in the shape of coins, or as jewelry of

various kinds. In event of the ultimate adoption

of the single gold standard, it is anticipated that

the shrinkage in commercial value of these

great stocks of silver would lead to their sale,

and thus accelerate the downward course of

prices.

Whether the business interests of India would

be benefited by the substitution of a currency

based upon gold is a question regarding which

relations and establish a public lands control

policy, all without the necessity of approval by

the President of the United States. It is pro-

posed that the authority of the United States over

the islands should be the same, approximately,

as that exercised by Great Britain over her colo-

nies. By this it would be conceded that the

United States would have the right to protect

American interests in the Philippines and to

maintain military and commercial base there

or in that vicinity.

While it may seem that the advantages of

such a plan as that proposed are all on the side

of the faction represented by Senator Quezon,

it is a fact, nevertheless, that if by the method

outlined or by some similar plan an end could

be put to the disturbing agitation for immediate

independence which has so long been carried on,

some concessions might reasonably be made.

There is no doubt that the unrest caused by

persistent appeals to prejudice has hindered the

economic and social development which had

been promised and which it was hopefully ex-

pected would take place. This growth has been

impossible largely, it would seem, because of

jealousies and prejudices engendered by profes-

sional agitators and political adventurers.

One thing is certain. This is, that the people

of the United States will gain a much clearer

knowledge than they have heretofore had of the

situation from the study which has been made

by the President's mission. There are indica-

tions that a clearer conception of the situation

has already dawned upon those with whom

Colonel Thompson has come in contact.

Further testimony of the economic achievements of the prohibition act has been furnished

in advices from Wash-

ington which state that

fines collected from those

convicted of violating

the act totaled \$7,336,

995 during the fiscal year

ended June 30, 1926. This

sum, it must be admit-

ted, should be considered

as an offset in part against the cost to the

Government in maintaining the prohibition unit.

That unit, which is charged with the adminis-

tration of the narcotic acts as well as prohibi-

tion, cost approximately \$11,000,000 during the

fiscal year just ended. If the receipts from fines

are subtracted, it is shown that the cost of the

prohibition unit is brought down to a sum prac-